HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126 - complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Bombay Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 275— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
20 Nov.	RAZMAK		
27 ,,	RANCHI	MANTUA	10,562
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		10,902
11 ,,	RANCHI	NARKUNDA‡	16,568
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,227
25 ,,	RANCHI	MACEDONIA*	16,619
1927			11,089
1 Jan.	RANPURA		
8 ,,	RANCHI	MOOLTAN‡	16,585
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		20,847
22 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	11,430
29 ,,	RANCHI		10,940
5 Feb.	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡	16,650
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		20,820
19 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	16,568
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		10,918
5 Mar.	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,619
12 ,,	RANPURA		15 903
19 ,,	RAZMAK †		16,585
24 ,,	CHINA@		10,602
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND		7,952
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		11,430
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,227
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		16,650
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		10,602
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		16,568
7 May	R A W A L PINDI		20,847
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA†	16,619
21 ,,	RANPURA		10,940
28 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA ‡	16,585
June	KAISAR-I-HIND		20,837
			11,430

‡Through steamers from Australia have limit accommodation for passengers from India.

†Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‖Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar i Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,258
5th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA		China & Japan
	COMORIN		At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND MARU	To Japan	
21st Dec.	DEVANHA		China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA		At Colombo for Australia
1927			
4th Jan.	DELTA		China & Japan
	NALDERA		At Colombo for Australia
18th ,,	NELLORE		China & Japan
	CHITRAL		At Colombo for Australia
1st Feb.	NYANZA		China & Japan
	NARKUNDA		At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	30 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
@ Honolulu Maru	8th Nov.	19th Nov.
Bonco Maru	23rd ,,	7th Dec.
Indo Maru	29th ,,	13th ,,
Shunko Maru	9th ,,	23rd ,,
Heinan Maru	12th ,,	26th ,,

* Proceeds to Calcutta.
@ Proceeds to Marmugoa.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,

Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

P O. Box No. 358.
To Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926			
19th Nov.	VASNA		Busreh via Karachi
20th ,,	CHAKLA		Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
22nd ,,	VITA		Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports
24th ,,	BARODA		Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
24th ,,	KARAPARA		East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund ..... F 43,777,311
£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM.
(Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent

Amichand Govanji

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

Special Combination Offer to The Subscribers of THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE".
LOT B
FIVE PAPER COVER VOLUMES
Rs. 6-4 As.
THE FIVE IN A LOT Rs. 4-8 As.

Bureaucratic Government

A STUDY IN INDIAN POLITY
BY BERNARD HOUGHTON, I.C.S. (Retd.)

The plan of the present little work is quite simple. In it the present position of the Indian bureaucracy is examined and suggestions are made for the better satisfaction of Indian aspirations while preserving in tact he supremacy of England. Price Re. 1-8 as

Rash Behari Ghose.

HIS SPEECHES AND WRITINGS.

These include all his utterances in the Viceregal Council, his protest against the retrograde policy of Lord Curzon's Indian administration, and his welcome and Presidential addresses at the sessions of the Indian National Congress held at Calcutta, Surat and Madras. With a biographical Sketch. Price Re. 1-4 as.

Morley's Indian Speeches.

SECOND EDITION REVISED AND UP-TO-DATE

The volume contains Lord Morley's celebrated budget speeches in the House of Commons and his speeches on Indian Reforms both in the house of Lords and in his constituency, His famous Despatch of 1909 on Indian Councils. Reform is also included as well as a number of contributions to the Press on Indian subjects. An Index is provided to facilitate reference to the numerous topics discussed. Re. 1-8 as

The Indian Problem: By C. F. Andrews.

CONTENTS:—Indian Independence, India and the Empire, Non-Co-operation, Swadeshi Movement, National Education, Drink and Opium Evil. *Modern Review.*—It has a handsome frontispiece and gives, in a handy form, and at a cheap price, the writer's views on the many questions now engaging the attention of the country. Price Re. 1 only

Prince Edward's Speeches in India.

This is an exhaustive collection of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' speeches during tour in India and Ceylon. The book begins with a biographical and critical sketch of the Prince and contains a nice cartoon and nine illustrations. Price Re. 1 (one) only.

WHEN ORDERING REMEMBER TO MENTION LOT B.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Booksellers, MADRAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year,

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One First-Class BROMIDE PRINTER and two ASSISTANT PRINTERS. Apply personally to:—Messrs. GOMES & LAWRIE, Opp. Vict. Terminus, Bombay.
A R1254

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A SCIENCE GRADUATE on Rs. 75—5—90—6—150. Only those who can join immediately should apply to HEAD MASTER, Sir Pratap High School, Jodhpur.
A R1258

WANTED—3 TICKET COLLECTORS and TRAVELLING TICKET EXAMINER also 2 TRAM CLERKS and 1 GOODS CLERK for Ry. Dept. Apply with /2/ stamp to S. ANUMAN BUREAU, Delhi.
A R1253

WANTED—4 CLERKS and 2 SUB DN. Clerks for Engineering Department in a State up, one STORE CLERK and 2 TIMEKEEPERS for Engineering Department in Railway. Apply with /2/- stamp MANAGER ROYAL BUSINESS CHAMBER, Delhi.
A R1253

WANTED—AN INDIAN LADY COMPANION to a Hindu Nobleman's wife near Agra. Salary with free furnished quarters and food Rs. 35 per month. Apply with full particulars and qualifications. Apply Box No. 1856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R27663

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—English DOUBLE LEATHER BELTINGS, 9" quite new. Price 1/8 per lb. Apply to F. M. AMIJI, Dhanji Street, Pydhoni.
TT R3934

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH for a young healthy educated Muslim boy of a respectable family. Has a very decent income. The girl must be educated good looking and well versed in domestic affairs. Apply Box No. 1859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R1259

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

CLOSING OF BELANGUNJ STATION G. I. P. RAILWAY FOR COACHING TRAFFIC.

WITH effect from 1st December, 1926, Belangunj Station in the Agra Area will be CLOSED for the booking and receipt of every description of coaching traffic.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay 18th November, 1926.
27684

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN TO ALL CONCERNED that (1) SHA KHIMJI RACSHI, (2) SHA MAVJI NARSHI (3) SHA KALIAN JI KANJI, (4) SHA TEJSHI PUNJA, (5) SHA HIRALAL DAYABHAI and (6) SHA RAJPAL NENSHI; these six gentlemen have willingly discontinued their partnership from the firm of Messrs. Coovarji Umershi and Co., from Aso Vadi 30th of Samvat Year 1982 i.e. FRIDAY, the 5th November, 1926 and so, no one shall now deal with them in the name of Messrs. Coovarji Umershi and Co. If any one will so deal with them we are not responsible for it.

COOVARJI UMERSHI.
OOMARSHI KACHRA.
R1252

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE IN THE AGRA AREA.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for general information that with effect from 1st December, 1926, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will take over the Administration and Control of Agra City Station and East Indian Railway property on the West Bank of Jumna River.

This change is for Administrative purposes only and does not affect the existing arrangement in regard to dealing with goods and coaching traffic at Agra City station.

All communications in connection with Commercial matter referring to this station should be addressed to the Divisional Traffic Manager, Jhansi, or to the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay.

Claims on consignments booked to Agra City prior to 1st December, 1926, should be addressed to the Divisional Traffic Manager, East Indian Railway, Howrah. Claims on consignments booked on and from the 1st December, 1926 to Agra City should be addressed to the CHIEF TRAFFIC MANAGER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 18th November, 1926.
27683

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAOJI SOJPAL, LALJI BHARMAL and others who are mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 26th day of October, 1921, and made between Salebhoy Mohamedbhoy Akhtar of the one part and the said Raoji Sojpal Lalji Bharmal and others of the other part, have contracted to sell to our client in exercise of the power of sale granted to them under the said Indenture of Mortgage, the property particularly described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 56, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to such claim, and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece of redeemed land, admeasuring one thousand one hundred twelve and a half square yards or thereabouts forming a part of a larger piece of land which is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 573 and 104A Collector's New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey Nos. 3 and 4/7130 together with the tenements or buildings known as Saleh Mansion standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay originally under Ward Nos. 3325 and 3326 and Street Nos. 74 and 76 and at present under D Ward No. 3326(4) and Street No. 760 all which premises are situate at Nepean Sea Road in the City and Registration District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by Plot No. 13, belonging to Ranchordas Madhavdas, on or towards the West by Plot No. 11 belonging to Haji Dawood Haji Ellias, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Ahmed Oomar and on or towards the South by a proposed Road.

Bombay, dated the 18th day of November, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
27680

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Jetha Damji, widower late of Bombay, a Merchant, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dariasthan Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

GANGARAM HARIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghatkoper, outside Bombay, doing business as Metal-Supplier Merchant, the son-in-law of Mulji Pathia, the first paternal cousin of the deceased on behalf of Arjun Jetha, the minor son of the said deceased of the age of about 15 years and limited to the period of his minority for the use and benefit of the minor till majority.
Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this third day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

S. J. DAVAR,
The 3rd day of November, 1926.
Messrs. RAMANALAL & HIMATLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
27685

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF IVORY.

Under the instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., received in Suit No. 2180 of 1926 Cayes Cabai vs. Mahamed Fazali. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by public auction at their rooms:—

A large lot of Ivory about 20 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTON SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT LOHAR STREET, DHOBI TALAO, NEAR PORK MARKET.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 19th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public aution in the premises by order of Messrs. Pherozeshaw Rustomjee Engineer and Hormusjee Rustomjee Engineer, the Administrators de bonis non with Will of Rustomjee Eduljee Engineer alias Makabachana deceased the undermentioned properties:

All that piece of land of Fazandari tenure admeasuring about 186 square yards and bearing Collectors New No. 73 New Survey No. 8243 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 357 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuage tenement or dwelling housestanding thereon assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 2781-82 Street Nos. 292-294-296 and all which premises are situate on the Northern side of Lohar Street Dhobi Talao and are bounded on the East by a passage on the West by the property formerly of Fuckeer Devjee Parker but now belonging to the estate of the Vendors mother Bai Soonabai Rustomjee Makabachana on the North by a passage and on the South by the said Lohar Street and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE PERFECT DUO
BEBE DANIELS
AND
NORMAN KERRY
IN
A Drama of part time marriage. It tells what rights a wife ought to have and then shows what she gets
"DARING YOUTH"
6 Reels
The funniest, speediest show in town Nothing but stars in it—nothing but the best in entertainment.
"A SAILOR PAPA"
7 Reels (Glen Tryon)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMITATION—

in whatever form is the best proof of the REAL WORTH of the imitated article or service. We have been the pioneers in selling reliable wrist watches at very low prices. See the number that are following us now! But our Prices, our Quality, our Service are still hard to beat!

These Swiss 14 kt. real Gold Wrist Watches of Lever movement 15 jewels for Rs. 25 and 18 kt. for Rs. 30 with beautiful moire strap free!
3 years Guarantee.
Durable, Smart, Reliable.
WILSON WATCH COMPANY
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Send for Catalogue.

PRIMAPHONE
PORTABLE MODELS.

Primaphone Portable Models are compact and real Portables in their true sense. In travelling by Rail or on Boardship or on Picnic they are your most enjoyable Travelling Companions. Built of solid wood polished in Oak, Mahogany or Walnut, protected with Nickelled Corners fitted with Leather covered Steel Handle; and two Nickelled Locks; with separate compartment for carrying 12 ten Inch Records; equipped with most reliable all steel Swiss Motor Nickelled Toncarm and Imperial Sound Box.
Model No. 152 Single Spring Motor Rs. 70
" " 155 Double " " " 80
Delivered free at any Railway Station in India.
Sole Distributors for India Burma & Ceylon.
Bombay Phono General Agency,
52 0 522, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Telephone No. 23458. Telegrams: Primapho

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermitent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price annas Fourteen.
KARNIK Depot. BOMBAY 4.
KARNIK'S AGUE MIXTURE.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Accti and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	New Liwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tainan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
WASHIO,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:--Trade buying Short covering.

LOCAL:---Firm undertone continues.

Private Cables.— Nov. 17.

Liverpool:—Weekly weather report lightly unfavourable.

New York:—A good demand from Mills. Considerable short interest December still.

New Yodk: May highest 13.20 (2.38) Lowest 13.08 at the opening.

Liverpool:—Market steady. Demand chiefly short covering. Think present prices safe even if market should go temporarily lower.

New York:—Moderate trade demand. South holding.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Yesterday the New York market opened at an advance of 5 points and firmed up prices showing a rise of 16 points but towards the close there was a slight set back and prices closed finally at a rise of 11 to 14 points. Spots improved 10 points.

Liverpool market opened unchanged and improved till close principally on short covering at an appreciation of 6 to 7 points.

The statistical position of American cotton is not attractive. Total Exports from America show an increase of 266,000 bales when compared with last year. World's Spinners takings upto last week are 4,795,000 bales against 4,529,000 bales last year. The Visible supply is increasing and stood last week at 5,829,000 bales against 5,500,000 a week before, and last year 4,591,000 bales. The stocks in American mills are not heavy and stand in the same volume as last year.

LOCAL MARKET.

In response to a rise of 11 to 13 points in the prices of futures at New York, our market opened steady at a rise of Rs. 3/8 in Broach April/May Contract and prices hardened to Rs. 264 on scattered buying. A part of the advance was lost on some offices selling and prices ruled steady for a considerable time with a small business and closed as under at 4 p.m. in the Marwari Bazar.

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing.
Broach:				
Apl./May	262/8	264	262/8	263
Oomra:				
Dec/Jan.	253	254/8	253	254
March	248/8	249/8	248/8	248
Bengal:				
Dec/Jan.	223	223/8	223	223
March	220	220/8	220	220

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened to-day as anticipated at an advance of 1 to 2 points. Our market opened steady and declining some as. 8/ per candy improved on the strength of the buying and finally closed steady to firm as under:—

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Broach:				
Apl./May	263	264/8	262/8	264
Oomra:				
Dec/Jan.	253/8	254/8	253/8	254
March	248/8	249	248/8	249
Bengal:				
Dec/Jan.	223	223/8	223	223
March	220	220/8	220	220/8

To-morrow being Kartiki Purnima the local market will remain open between 12 and 3 p.m. for forward business only.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 18, 1926.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	387	2,926	28,499
Central India	..	6,329	16,833
Barsi and Nagar	270	1,382	5,340
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	1,049
Berar	404	2,931	12,128
Central Provinces	..	621	2,672
Total Oomras ..	1061	14,299	66,521
Dholera		2,737	16,975
N.W. Provinces	539	6,453	35,60
Rajputana ..	24	5 525	5,281
Sind-Punjab ..	169	3,434	17,547
Broach		134	2
Coompta & Dharwar ..		5,907	11,590
Westerns-Northerns	16	6,939	5,364
Cocoanada		202	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4,466	6,341
Persian	26	1,934	1,041
American	2	22,650	138
Egyptian and African ..	93	15,398	21 279
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		5	12
Total	1,933	90,053	1,89,167

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 11th Nov. This year	Last year
Europe	647	45,010	70,323
Japan & China		30,643	62,230
Coast Ports		2,733	3,794
Up-country by Rail. ..		22,930	1 514
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		770	13,482
Total ..	647	1,02,286	1,51,343

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Wheat	2,194 cwts.
Linseed	4,365 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	188 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,414 ,,
Poppyseed	70 ,,
Groundnuts	10,631 ,,
Castorseed	2,736 ,,
Rice	5,943 ,,
Myrabollams	678 ,,
Cottonseed	2,035 ,,
Mowraceed	29 ,,
Gram	1,654 ,,
Jowar	24 ,,
Maize	20 ,,
Bajree	2,029 ,,
Coal	2,016 tons.

1926/1927 CROP.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Bengal M. G. F. G.	248/260
Barsi	255/265
Khandeish Fine	270
Akola/Khamgaon	280

OLD CROP.

Broach M. G. Fine	285/300
Bengal M. G. F. G.	220/225
Khandeish	190/230
Akola/Khamgaon	225/250
Nagpur	245/265
Jalna/Audangabad	220/230
Sanavad/Khandwa	210/235
Punjab/American	300/315
Adoni	210/245
Bijapur	210/245
Bagalkot	225/255
Coompta	300/315
Tirupur	295/325

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

December	12.66+.11
January	12.73+.13
March	12.95+.14
May	13.15+.11
July	13.33+.14
Middling Spot	13.10+.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 17. To-day's (Bales).

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	81,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	55,050
Day's Exports to Continent	40,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

January	12.75+.13
March	12.88+.13
Middling Spot	12.71+.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17. To-day's sales (Bales).

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time). To-day's price.

January	12.69+.06
March	12.91+.09
May	13.12+.09

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	12.70+.07
March	12.89+.06
May	13.12+.07

NEW ORLEANS 10-45 A.M.:—

January	12.70+.04
March	12.84+.05

Liverpool, Nov. 17. To-day's closing.

November	6.80+.06
December	6.81+.07
January	6.87+.07
February	6.88+.07
March	6.94+.07
April	6.97+.08
May	7.04+.08
June	7.05+.06
July	7.10+.06
August	7.12+.06
September	7.14+.05
October	7.17+.06
November	7.17+.06
Middling Spot	6.90+.08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17. To-day's closing.

Scinde Good	4.80
Scinde Fully Good	5.10
Scinde Fine	5.40
Bengal Good	4.90
Bengal Fully Good	5.20
Bengal Fine	5.50
Oomra Good	5.65
Oomra Fully Good	5.95
Oomra Fine	6.25
Broach Good	5.50
Broach Fully Good	5.90
Broach Fine	6.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 17. To-day's closing.

November	13.60+.05
December	13.32+.03
January	13.15+.03
February	13.12+.04
March	13.05+.03
April	13.03+.03
May	13.00+.03
June	12.97+.03
July	12.95.+02
August	12.93+.03
September	13.03+.03
October	13.03—.04
November	13.05—.07
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	15.00

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Barletta Russo per 63 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 53/
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 53/6
Market: Prices are declining owing to lower overseas advices.—
Wheat, Australian:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 55/
Market: Prices are declining owing to lower overseas advices.—
Wheat: Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Value Nov/Dec. 58/
Wheat: Choice White Karachi:—

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

To-day the linseed market remained barely steady with very little business passing. The prices closed as under:—

Linseed May Rs. 10/2/9.

The Wheat market was dull and in the absence of buying power prices closed weak. Forcing telegrams are heaviest and the out-look is uncertain.

Wheat January	Rs. 7 15 6
Wheat May	,, 7 6 9

Other products Groundnuts are steady. Cottonseed market shows some enquiry Rapeseed and Gingelly seed prices show a hardening tendency. Myrabollams and Poppyseed are rather neglected.

Latest quotations are as under:—

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 0 0	10 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	9 12 0	9 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	14 0 0	
Poppyseed White	14 4 0	14 15 0
Groundnuts	64 0 0	

LINSEED.

London Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £17-7-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £16.15-0

London Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Shipment Offered Nov/Dec. £15-7/8
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Dec/Jan. £15-1/4
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Jan/Feb. £15-0-9
Market: Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £18-1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:—
Delivery Paid Dec. 30/8-1/4
Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:—
Delivery Paid Jan/Apl. 30/9

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), Spot:—
16-9/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1-8/-/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 1/8 3/8 Sellers.
Pale, Crepe, lb. Spot 1/8 Buyers.
Pale, Crepe lb. Spot 1/8-1/4 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta:—
December, per cwt, 18/3
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 18/4-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt, 16/7-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 18/5-1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar. per cwt. 18/6-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Shipment Quoted Dec/Jan. £-5/8
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Seller Nov/Dec. £17-1/4
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £17-7/8
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment Quoted Nov/Dec £19-1/4
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment Quoted Dec/Jan. £18-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3 months 4 11/16 per cent.
6 months 4 25/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent. Nom.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying D D F 1/5 7/8.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 982.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 1120.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1105.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rsi. 136 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174.
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York cDl. 4.85 1/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 141.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.90.
London—Rome Liras 114.00
London—Berlin Marks 20.38.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market quiet.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

The Gold market opened firm on fairly good demand from up-country for actual spot. This demand shows a healthy demand and the undertone is good.

Ready	Rs. 21 9 6
Kartak	,, 21 9 3
Magsar	,, 21 9 3

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 17.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4/4/11½ +1 3/4d.
London, Nov. 17.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

In spite of weak London advices our market opened strong and prices hardened on support by professional bull operators; and short covering. Prices improved for Kartak as high as Rs. 60/10. This improved level attracted some profit-taking and prices registered a drop of about annas six. However in the late trading prices improved and closed firm as under:—

Ready	Rs. 60 7 0
Kartak Delivery	,, 60 6 0
Magsar Delivery	,, 58 14 0
Double option premiums:—	
Kartak	Rs. 0 8 0
Magsar	,, 2 8 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Silver:—China sold. Bazaars bought.
Market quietly steady.
Spot 25 3/4 —1/4.
Forward 25 9/16 —3/16.

Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 6 0
Castorseed	47 0 0	9 10 0

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 17.

T T Berlin on London unreceived.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 1/4 +.1
T T Brussels on London 34.87 +.02
T T Madrid on London 31.95 +.11
T T Milan on London 115.80 —3.20—
T T Berne on London 25.14
T T Paris on London 141.50 —4.00

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 17. To-day's Rate.

Demand Bills 484.68—.07

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	T118-1/2
P. and O Banking Corporation	£10-3/4—1/4
National Bank	£47-7/8+1/8
Eastern Bank	£6-1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£84-7/8
Conversion Loan	£74-7/8+1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	£102-1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£70
Government Securities 3 p. c.	£59-3/4
Consols	£54-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	£99-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£92

LONDON METALS.

London Nov. 17. To-day's price.

Copper, English Best Selected	£64
Copper Braziers	£73
Yellow Metal	£68
Spelter, Hard	£29.1/2—1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge	£17-5/8
Tin Block	£313-3/4+1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 17.

Bank Bills 3 months 4 11/16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 25/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 p.c.

THE METAL MERCHANT'S CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Nov. 18. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1½	55 8 0
Brass English	1 3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Nov. 18. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Pat Khai		74 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/6.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 108/14.
6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-42 Rs. 104.
Tone of Maket:—Steady. Good enquiry for 3½ per cent Paper.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Nov. 18. Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 6 3
David	No. 10½	0 7 9
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 7 6
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 8 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 8 0
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 8 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 20	0 10 6
Japan	No. 32	0 14 0
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 5
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 4

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Steady markets last week in New York and Liverpool have in a large measure been due to the determined efforts by the South to convince the World that prices will not be allowed to sag further, and that Mills, dealers, or investors will gain nothing by any further delay in purchasing and may possibly lose an opportunity which may not occur again for another generation. We have been in cable communication with our friends both in New York and Liverpool during the week on the subject of the amount of cotton likely to be withheld from the market, and also the amount of cotton which will not be worth picking and so abandoned. According to the replies opinions vary, some people holding that as much as four milliion bales will be with-held and one million bales abandoned, while others rduce these figures considerably. The following is a cable received by us last night from one of our Liverpool friends:—

"Georgia cables that it is doubtful whether there will be much organised withdrawal owing to the limited amount of the cash advance per bale and to the fact that the owner has no say about selling the cotton for eighteen months. Think however there will be onsiderable independent holdings as the South is determined not to sacrifice further but any advance will bring out actual. Believe consumption these prices enormous and situation will adjust itself."

In our opinion the American market has grounded and the present level is a fairly safe one for Mills and investors to buy well ahead.

Here in India we are still well over parity, and there has been a revival of speculation on the bull side during the week, as the local bazaar operator is anticipating steadiness in America. Crop estimates are being reduced in India and we do not expect as large a crop as last year. All over the cotton country we hear reports that considerable cotton acreage has been abandoned for other crops and late rains were deficient in most parts. At present we do not recommend local purchases and think that later on when the crop begins to move freely, we shall see a reduction in parity. One promising feature about the general situation is the prospect of an early termination of the British Coal Strike which must have a beneficial effect on the World's trade.

The next Bureau report will be received in Bombay on the 23rd instant. American Mill consumption for October was 563,000 comparing with September 571,000 and October 1925, 483.000.

BULLION MOVEMENT.

REPORT OF MONTAGU & CO.

LONDON, Oct. 27.

GOLD:—The Bank of England gold reserve against notes on the 20th instant amounted to £152,498,130 as compared with £152,578,020 on the previous Wednesday.

About £490,000 bar gold became available in the open market this week, and, with the exception of about £30,000 absorbed by India and the Trade, was bought on Continental account.

The Bank of England has announced the following movements of gold since our last issue:—

	Received	Withdrawn
October 21st	£nil	£ 29,000
October 22nd	£nil	£157,000
October 23rd	£nil	£684,000
October 25th	£250,000	£ nil
October 26th	£nil	£466,000
October 27th	£nil	£174,000

The receipt by the Bank on the 25th was from South Africa in the form of sovereigns. The withdrawals were mainly in bar gold for Germany. The destinations of the £90,000 sovereigns withdrawn were as follows: £39,000 Switzerland, £24,000 Holland, £10,000 India, £7,000 Spain. During the week under review the net withdrawal from the Bank was £1,260,000, decreasing the net influx since the 1st January 1926 to £7,731,000. The net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard now stands at £3,864,000.

We are authorized to state that in virtue of the stabilization decree relating to the Belgian currency, appearing in the "Moniteur," the official quotation of exchange in Brussels will henceforth be in Belga. One Belga is equal to 5 Belgian paper francs and corresponds to the fine gold weight of 0.209211 grammes as a basis of stabilization. On this basis, the gold contents of thirty-five Belgas are equivalent to those of one sovereign, and the gold parity of the U.S. dollar is 7.19193 Belgas. Nothing is to be modified as far as the circulation and the legal status of the franc notes of the Banque Nationale are concerned.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the week ending the 20th inst. were:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Russia	23,016
British South Africa	1,446,814
Other countries	753
	1,470,583

EXPORTS.

	£
Germany	1,097,424
France	105,125
Spain	10,000
Austria	21,650
Algeria	43,000
Egypt	20,400
British India	42,000
Straits Settlements	28,865
Other countries	12,2000
	1,380,014

The following figures have been cabled regarding Indian trade for September last:—

	Lacs of Rupees.
Imports of merchandise on private account	13,94
Exports, including re-exports of merchandise on private account	23,44
Net imports of gold	1,34
Net imports of silver	54
Net imports of currency notes	1
Total visible balance of trade in favour of India	2,78
Net Balance on remittance of funds—against India	4

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for September 1926 amounted to 48,350 ounces, as compared with 49,735 ounces for August 1926, and 48,319 ounces for September 1925.

SILVER.

SILVER.—Prices have shown some recovery during the week, mainly on account of speculative business on China account. As there is always a large body of operators from this quarter in the market, business has been active. The sentiment is still bearish, so that, though for a time prices may show some steadiness, there is always a risk of the bear element making itself felt by fresh selling. Meanwhile, as producers—America and elsewhere—have had their confidence badly shaken, a tendency for prices to rise is usually met by freer supplies.

United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 20th instant were:—

Total	243,660

IMPORTS.

U.S.A.	£136,749
Mexico	85,566
British West Africa	16,085
Other countries	5,259

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 33,250
British India	311,430
Other countries	10,763
Total	355,443

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 18.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened some 15 minutes late due to meeting on some delay of in the completion of the clearing. The mill shares opened quiet but steady but declined on general selling and absence of any support.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 870 and closed easy at 865. Century also registered a drop of about Rs. 7. Fazal opened better at 871 but gave way by the close to 860. Other scrips remained neglected and the market closed at 2 p.m. as a mark of respect to late Sir Shah.

Tata Iron shares opened easy but soon picked up strength and closed at the best of the day. Defds. closed at 205 and Ordinary at 63.

The general feeling in the market rather against but sellers are cautious.

The market will remain closed to-morrow being a Hindu holiday "Kartaki Poornima."

	Paid up Rs	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
LOCAL BANKS			
Bank of India	50	2 ½	74
Baroda	50	4	86 8
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	67
Central	25	1½	28 6
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	83
Imperial	500	40	1515
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	376 4
Union	5	0 4 0	3 13
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	19 4
Central India Mining	10	4½Y	27 12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	110
Katni Cement O.	100	..	105
Katni Cement D.	40	..	3 0
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	5 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	43
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	600	11 p.c.	970
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	149
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112 8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	101
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	100
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	79
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	81 8
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	87
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	106
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	690
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	78
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	170
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	235
Scindia Steam	15—0—		11 7
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	78 12
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	..	745
Andhra Valley P	1,000	..	1015
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	63 10
Bombay Tramways P	50	3-8	65
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	..	67
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	30	1035 4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	975
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	605
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	730
PRESS COMPANIES			
Barsi Press			435
Akbar	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	300
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1075
Indian Cotton	126	20	215
Marmad Manufacturing	250	..	220
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000	..	975
New Mofussil P.	400	40	605
New Prince of Wales	500	61	600
Volkart U.P	500	40	537
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES			
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	220
Madras United	250	15	410
Manekjee Petit	1,000	30	1830
Mathradas	100	..	110
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	82 8
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	..	2130
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	127 8
Mysore	50	4	108 12
New City of Bombay	100	10	124
New Great Eastern	300	nil	287 8
Ormensbahi (100)	76	..	76
Pearl	250	12	496 4
Phoenix	100	10	378 8
Premier	100	..	23 12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	22
Sheeram Silk	500	..	570
Shulapur	1,000	450	8100
Simplex	250	..	128 12
Sir Shapurji Broach	100	..	3 8
Standard	500	40	1330
Swadeshi	100	18	473 12
Swan	100	..	146
Tata Mill O. 17	500	..	121 4
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2325
Vishnu P.	500	25	580
Belapur Co Ltd.	75	..	18
B Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	545
B Burma T. Corporation New	60	3	147 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 4
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	52
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0 a v	5 10
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	190
Jessop Engineering	100	10	120
Mckenzie	100	30	375
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	6.5
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	40
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	1 4
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	..	75 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	205
Tata Iron and Steel Co			
O.S	75	..	62 12
Thermof	50	..	110
Telephone	50	nil	83
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5
Jupiter	15	..	5 12
New India	25	ly	20 4
Oriental Life	100	30 p.c.	1100
Vulcan	10	0-80	4 1
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	400
Alliance	100	..	35
Apollo	50	..	7
Assur Virjee	100	..	2 8
Berar Manfg.	200	30	240
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	310
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	865
Bombay Industrial	100	..	7
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	nil	290
Bradbury P	250	7 p.c.	170
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70
Century	100	20y	368 12
Central India O.	100	16	520
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	445
Ceylon	100	..	40
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	130
Coorla	100	..	142 8
Crescent	100	4	167 8
Currimbhoy	250	..	260
David	500	..	300
Dawn	250	40	955
E D. Sassoon United O	7/8		1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil.	210
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	125
Elphinstone O.	100	..	24
Emperor Edward	500	..	210
Fazulbhoy	250	25	860
Finlay	100	nil	125
Framjee Petit	1,000	..	575
Globe	100	..	25
Gokak	100	6	106 4
Indoostan	1,000	125	1575
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	172 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1025
Indore-Malwa United	100	18-12	347 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		87 8
Kilachand	25	..	3-12
Kohinoor	500	..	1125
Lakshmi Cotton	4,000	150	5650
Madhora Scindia	100	..	1
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	113 12

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, November 12

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	400
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	330
Bombay Dyeing	870	871-4	865	865
Century	375	377-8	367 8	365 12
Central India	..	..	..	130
Colaba Land	..			520
Crescent	..	..	..	167-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	125
Fazulbhoy	871-4	871-4	860	860
Finlay	..	..	..	125
Globe	..	..		25
Gokak	..	..	..	106-4
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	172-8
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	3 7-8
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1125
Madhowjee	..			113-12
Mathuradas	..	..		11
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	8
Mysore	..	..	..	168 1
New Great	..	..	..	288-1
Pearl	506-4	507-8	496-4	496-2

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

(Through C. M. PAREKH.)

Bombay Nov. 18

JUTE.

Albion	160	Howrah	43
Alliance	525	India	..
Alexandra	..	Kamarhatty	655
Anglo-India	415	Kankanarrah	510
Auckland	273	Kelvin	868
Barnagore	197	Khardah	490
Bally	230	Kinnison	1000
Birla	2/6	Lansdowne	294
Belvedere	650	Lawrence	605
Budge-Budge	512	Lothian	480
Caledonian	500	Naihati	48
Chapdani	178	National	31/10
Clive	37/10	New Central	580
Craig	4/12	Northbrook	53/12
Cheviot	302	Nudea	45
Dalhousie	455	Orient	265
Delta	555	Presidency	8/4
Empire	51	Reliance	71
Fort Gloster	870	Soorah	30
Fort William	328	Standard	470
Gonda'para	1015	Union	575
Gourepore	730	Waverly	6/8
Hukumchand	13/8	HESSIAN	14/8
Hooghly	82	JUTE	61/4

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	133
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	..
Bengal Nagpur	..	New Ring	..

COAL.

Burrakur	20/12	Kurdi	..
Bokaro Ramgur	..	Neetooria	..
Gusick & Musalia	..	New Kendah Raneegunge	33/2
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra	.

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	..
B.I. Corporn.	4/8	Marshalls	..
B.I. „	D	Madon Theatres	4/6
Burma Corp	10/4	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	.
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	152
I.I. Still	6/14	„ Conty.	3-4

Jute shares quiet. Cotton steady. Coals and Government securities were quiet. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/5; 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/4 4 per cent. New Loan (1930-70) 88/8.

C. P. VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

NAGPUR, November 17,

The third conference of the C. P. Veterinary Association was held on the 16th instant with Mr. C. W. Wilson, the Veterinary Adviser to the C. P. Government in the chair.

Important resolutions were passed and office bearers for the ensuing year were elected.

Lantern lectures were then delivered.—A. P.

Sydney.—After participating in the inter-state contests at Melbourne at the end of November and in matches at Sydney in December the Tennis Player Anderson will become a professional.—Reuter.

A SERVANT OF INDIA.

MR. SASTRI'S TRIBUTE TO GOKHALE.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in requesting his Excellency to unveil the late Mr. Gokhale's statue at Madras, said.—

Your Excellency: To me has been assigned the great honour, which Mr. Natesan has enhanced by the words he has spoken, of asking you to unveil the statue yonder. Allusion has been made and made handsomely to the Servants of India Society which Mr. Gokhale founded. The Society has recently suffered a calamity which has afforded occasion for the manifestation of public sympathy of an unexpected character. From all provinces, from all communities, from all classes of people and from people belonging to every shade of political opinion, help has come to our society in such free measure that we may take it as a proof that, in spite of the deficiencies of the members of the Society at the present moment, the foundations on which Mr. Gokhale laid the first erection of this Society were sound, well thought out and have really struck the imagination of all the people of India. Mr. Gokhale belonged in politics to what may be described as the Ranade school on the western side of India. Of that school two features stand out in prominence. The first is the belief that they held that the future of India does not lie merely in its political evolution, but that her future must be based in order to be enduring on a solid foundation of an all-round progress. In the economic sphere, in the social sphere, in every sphere indeed, as well as in politics, the great Ranade and Mr. Gokhale, his most illustrious follower, took care to teach the young that in all these directions strenuous and unceasing work must be performed by a selfless band of workers if India's emancipation were to be wrought fully.

IMPERIAL TIE.

Moreover, that school held the political opinion that India should seek full Dominion status within the British Empire. In spite of all appearances they held the view and were never tired of expounding it, that the connection between India and Great Britain has been brought about in the wisdom of Providence for the mutual benefit of both and through that benefit for the benefit of the whole world. That view was held by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and by nearly everyone on the western side of India and on the eastern side and here in Madras by all those who claim any kinship whatsoever with that school of thought. In Mr. Gokhale the belief was strong. It never was shaken. Government for many years suspected him, had him watched, and subjected him to espionage. On the other hand, a great many of his own countrymen, who held advanced political views, always evinced a spirit of bitter hostility of his political views and even threatened his life more than once. Nevertheless he held to this view and was known as the great stand-by of the British Raj in India when the partition agitation of 1905 and the succeeding years seemed to shake it to the very foundations. Mr. Gokhale fully believed that while he would not yield to anyone in his aspirations for his countrymen, while he always said that he wished them to be in their country what other free people were in theirs and while he wished them to rise to their fullest stature, he at the same time had a faith that this high destiny could be accomplished by the mutual co-operation of Britain and India within the British Commonwealth. Of course he thought not of the Empire as it is but of the great Britannic Commonwealth as it might be and towards bringing about that happy consummation he braved danger, he courted calumny and he never avoided any exertion, however ill he could afford it in his feeble health. Mr. Gokhale was a brave man in thought. Often he was asked by those who doubted his great ideal: "Can you ever point to an example in history of a country like India subjected to the domination of an alien people, which secured her salvation through their co-operation and within their political ambit?" Mr. Gokhale used to say: "It is true perhaps that history affords no exact parallel. But what of that? All the chapters of the history of humanity have not yet been written. Let Great Britain and India still write together a chapter of their own so that it can be proved definitely that through constitutional and peaceful agitation, a people even within the political ambit of another people can reach their political salvation."

NOT A PARTISAN.

These brave words had not yet become z true, but that they will come true is beyond a doubt Your Excellency, I know very few people whose opinion is worth having who question that faith and that destiny. Moreover, that Gokhale, moreover, was a person immersed in political controversy, but strangely unacquainted with what may be described as the common spirit of controversy. Always he aimed at the truth. His one ideal was justice all-round and his speeches may be read to-day not as the utterances of a man who was swayed by political passions and whose words therefore must be read with a great deal of discount, but you can read them to-day as the speeches of a man who desired to form his opinions carefully and to inculcate, them with moderation and in the pure spirit of scientific reason. He was no partisan. In fact, he did not come near to being that at any stage of his life. That is why a great man like Lord Morley coming into contact with Mr. Gokhale did not hesitate to write of him in a book that will remain long the cherished possession of students of Indian History, that Mr. Gokhale is a politician who appreciates executive responsibility, he had an eye for the tactics and practical commonsense." Now that testimony comes from a man, who himself laboured through his long life under the imputation, largely unjust and undeserved, of being a doctrinaire. The testimony then is of a special value, for nothing was more characteristic of Mr. Gokhale than the perfect chivalry with which he treated his opponents and a constant desire that he exhibited in presenting the case of his opponents to be just and exact in the presentation. A man of such an achievement, such idealism and such high character deserved that his memory should be perpetuated in the way in which it is to be perpetuated in the Senate House of the University of Madras. There is no spot more appropriate than that he should stand there as an whom this University undertakes to train for the work of their life and of citizenship of India.

Your Excellency, there is just one more reason for considering the erection of the statue in that place appropriate. Mr. Gokhale will there stand side by side with another great son of India whom he loved as he loved few others and of whom he used constantly to say that Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was one of the two or three spirits in India whom he would own as his nearest kinsman in spirit. (Cheers.) I have great pleasure Your Excellency, in being permitted on this occasion to ask you to unveil the statue of the great man. (Cheers.)

GOKHALE'S STATUE.

The above statue which was erected by public subscription is now installed in the Compound Hall of the Senate House, Madras, several patriotic citizens witnessed the unveiling of the statue which took place on the evening of the 12th instant, His Excellency Lord Goschen performing the ceremony.

LORD OXFORD.

IMPRESSIVE FIGURE OF BRITISH PUBLIC LIFE.

Happily I am not called on to write an obituary notice of Lord Oxford and Asquith. It is important to remember that he still remains a prominent and impressive figure in the public life which he has adorned and influenced for so many years, writes Leslie Hore-Belisha, M.P., in the "Daily Express."

His speeches, made with dignity and decorum, will still recall the graces of a more leisurely and humane period in our history. Appropriately delivered in the sacred atmosphere of the House of Lords, they will remind their lordships of a prestige and power which they once enjoyed. In this sense, therefore, it is not true to say that the letter of resignation which Lord Oxford issued in mail week is the last message of the eighteenth century—which he seems to symbolise—to the present generation.

No more useful advice could be given to a young man on the threshold of politics than that he should make a pilgrimage to the House of Lords, there to listen to the deep voice and incomparable sentences of the greatest living orator. To pass from the House of Commons and the speeches of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald; Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George into the Upper Chamber in which Lord Oxford now speaks, is, indeed, to cross the centuries.

BEING INTRODUCED.

I do not know why my mind should be so full of the eighteenth century, but it was suggested to me on the first occasion on which I met Lord Oxford. There was a social gathering. Groups of men and women stood about conversing. Suddenly an awful silence fell upon them. It was as if we were all listening for the first faint signs of a volcanic eruption, or as if we were expectant of some critical happening.

The simple truth was that Lord Oxford had arrived. He entered the room leaning on a stick, and his head perpetually nodded in a manner which left the spectator undecided whether the movement signified an attempt at recognition or whether it was merely the dignified accompaniment of old age. Many people were introduced to Lord Oxford, and he always nodded at them in that quaint, queer, distant, unapproachable way.

He did not even recognise his followers in the House of Commons, but tried to give a pleasant smile to all as if doubtful of their identity. Whether it was absent-mindedness or boredom that caused him to adopt this defensive armour I know not, but it gave the ordinary follower the impression that he did not face realities.

MANY INTERESTS.

For my part, I have never been able to efface from my mind a doubt whether Lord Oxford realised what was happening to the Liberal Party. He addressed it, and spoke on behalf of it, as if it were the nation itself. He was convinced, I imagined that he remained the leader of an indomitable force which was perpetually swelling in influence and in numbers. He was only waiting for the moment to strike.

He is a quite exceptional type of public man, and it is difficult to understand why he remains attached to public life. He has so many other interests. His mind is a garden in which he can divert himself with so many beautiful flowers. He reads assiduously. He writes untiringly, and the delights of society and particularly of light and young and brilliant society, have increased their appeal for him with the years.

Yet he chose to combine with them the arduous requirements of a statesman's duties. He lived, as it were, in two worlds, and in both of them as a kind of Olympian god. One had to look up to him; he never could come down to you.

He is a very superior man. He brooked no interference with his authority. It is a consolation to reflect, therefore, that he has left somewhat disdainfully that world in which his authority was being—to his amazement—disputed and that he will henceforth live in that other world wherein he has no rivals whatsoever.

SWAMI SHRIMAD PARMATMANANDJI MANDALESHWAR MAHARAJ.

Parambhavsa Parivrajak Charya Swami Shrimad Parmatmanandji, religious head and priest of Deshanami Akhada Sadhu Mandaleshwar of Benares has been in Bombay for the last 25 days specially invited by his Holiness' follower. Mr. Jamnadas H. Shanghavi who went to Nasik took him here. He was specially taken to Madhavbag Dharmashala in procession from Boribunder. His holiness is Yogi Mahatma and well learned in Sanskrit literature, Adhyatmic philosophy. He is the follower of Shrimat Adi Shankaracharya.

He has delivered in Bombay eleven religious lectures "Pravachanas" on Shri Sanatan Dharma, the Varnashram Dharma, Daivi Jivan, Yoga, and reality of truth and also on Shri Satguru Mahatma. Swami Shri quoted several slokas of Shrimat Bhagwat Gita, Shrimat Bhagwat, Ramayana and also Patanjala Yog Darshan.

G. I. P. RAILWAY FARE.

NO REDUCTION CONTEMPLATED.

At the 28th Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, held at Victoria Terminus on Thursday the 11th of November, 1926, the following subjects were discussed:—

"LOOK-OUT" GLASSES ON BRAKE VANS.

The Chairman advised the Committee that experiments were being conducted to see whether it would be possible to fit look-out glasses on brake vans. It was not anticipated that there would be any difficulty in providing look-out glasses on goods brakes, but he could not say how the coaching brake vans, which were built to the maximum width permissable by Government, could be so equipped.

The chairman said that this Railway was not at present in a position to introduce through return tickets with the B. N. Railway, but that as soon as such tickets were introduced with the E. I. Railway, i.e., from the 1st of February next, similar tickets would be introduced with the B. N. Railway.

REDUCTION IN FARES.

A member asked whether, since the E. I. Railway were proposing to reduce the passenger fares, the G. I. P. Railway were considering a similar proposition. The Chairman replied in the negative, pointing out that operating costs on the E. I. Railway were lower than those on the G. I. P. Railway, due principally to the cheaper cost of coal on the E. I. Railway.

In regard to 1st and 2nd class fares up to a distance of 400 miles the G. I. P. Railway would still be cheaper than the E. I. Railway. When the last reduction of fares was affected on the G. I. P. Railway, it was anticipated that it would have a good effect on traffic and bring in increased earnings, but this had so far not been realised; as a matter of fact there was actually a loss.

A member put forward a proposal that second class mileage books should be introduced similar to those recently introduced for the 1st class to enable small firms—particularly Indian—to take advantage of the concession.

The Chairman said that he did not think the need had been proved as, so far as the 1st class mileage tickets were concerned, the number of tickets sold was very small—practically an equal number of European and Indian firms had purchased the mileage books. He however agreed to consult other railways in regard to the introduction of 2nd class mileage books of tickets and bring the subject up again.

The Chairman advised the Committee that the Railway had been compelled to adopt these measures, as it was found that there was a considerable amount of swindling being carried on by passengers. The Railway had ample justification for their action and were well within their rights for adopting the method in force. No inconvenience was caused to passengers as special inspectors and weighing porters entered the compartments and weighed their luggage on the spot.

In the matter of charging a passenger who had excess or unpaid for luggage, the Railway were fully authorised to charge a passenger for the full amount, although he was allowed a concession for the free conveyance of a certain amount on his ticket. The charges levied on the free allowance were recovered as a penalty and deterrent to prevent further fraud. If passengers had any cause to complain or demand a refund, their complaints supported by vouchers given to them by the Ticket Inspectors would receive due consideration by the Chief Traffic Manager.

ALARM CHAINS.

The Chairman pointed out to the Committee that no alarm chains had been taken off the suburban trains as alleged in the complaint. The fact was that certain coaches, which had come out from England, were through oversight not equipped with alarm chains, but that all these coaches would in time, as they went into the shops, be equipped.

Brakesmen were originally put on trains for the purpose of train working and not for attendance on passengers as the complainant would appear to suppose. The Railway had found that, in effecting economies, the brakesmen could be done away with, as, there was not sufficient work for them, and were not prepared to re-introduce them.

The Chairman pointed out that the present was an inopportune time to consider this matter in view of the fact that, owing to the deviation of the mail via Bina and Katni on account of the Nerbudda Bridge washaway, the train took two and a half hours longer for the journey to Calcutta. A deviation via Allahabad and Benares would mean about another hour. The Committee agreed that the matter might be left over for later discussion.

This was an appeal from the merchants of Narayanpet Town asking for the stoppage of the mails trains at that station. The Chairman pointed out that the station was well served with trains, there being five up and down trains, including the Down Madras Express, and from the statistics of traffic he was not prepared to agree to stop the trains there. He, however, agreed at the request of the Committee to stop the Up Madras Express at that station, which the Committee were of opinion would meet the case.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Polling Day for the European Constituency for the Legislative Assembly.

Fancy Fete, Princess Mary Gymkhana.

SATURDAY, November 20.

Counting of votes for non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies 11 a.m.

Polling Day for the Indian Commerce constituency for the Legislative Assembly.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails sails at 2.30 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Naldera," at Aden.

Fancy Fete, Princess Mary Gymkhana.

SUNDAY, November 21.

Public Meeting of the Shias of Bombay re. the All-India Shia Conference, 5 p.m. (S. T.).—Noorbagh.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m., on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Nyanza" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m. on Monday the 22nd instant.

STHAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 2.30 a.m., on the 18th instant and left there at 7.30 a.m., the same day.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left Bombay on the 4th instant arrrived and left Port Said on the moring of the 17th instant.

BOMBAY PROV. CONG. COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 21st instant at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

ADDRESS TO SIR PURSHOTTAMDAS.

An address will be presented to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas on the services rendered by him to the Indian Community on the currency question by the Jhaveri Mahajan of Bombay to-morrow at 7 p.m. (B.T.)

THE MADRASEE UNION.

Under the auspices of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, a meeting will be held at Block No. 1, Krishna Building, 2, Parel, at 3.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 21st instant, when Mr. Vidyaraman, M.A., LL.B., will deliver a lecture on "Our Corporate Duties and Responsibilities.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is a statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 17th November to 6 a.m. of 18th November, 1926:

Small pox attack 0, death 0; cholera attack 0, death 0; plague attack 0, death 0; influenza attack 0, death 0.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborne) 95.

Total mortality this day last year 91.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Indian National Party, a public meeting will be held on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, for giving a send-off to the Right Honourable V. S. Srinivasa Shastri, P. C., and the Hon. Sir Pherozc C. Sethna, O.B.E., members of the South African deputation selected by the Government of India. Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

"PLACE OF RELIGION IN NATIONAL LIFE."

Under the auspices of the Asthika Samaj, Bombay, Swami Sharwananda of the Ramkrishna Mission, Madras, (now in Bombay) will deliver a public lecture in English "On the Place of Religion in National Life" on Sunday the 21st instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) near the King's Circle, Matunga, (G.I.P.) All are cordially invited to attend.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Dr. N. S. Sahasrabudhe, M.S., will deliver the fourth and concluding Lecture of his course of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales' Fellowship Lectures on "The Development and Malformations of the Organs of Digestion" at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, Byculla, today (Friday), from 4 to 5 p.m. the lecture is open to the public.

THE B. R. SHRAVIKASHARAM.

The fourteenth anniversary of 'Shri Ratanben Rukmibai Shravikashram' is to be held on the 21st instant at 2 p.m. in the compound of the H. G. Jain Boarding. All are requested to be present. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas will preside on the occasion and Lady Purshotamdas will distribute the prizes.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The second annual general meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute will be held on Monday, the 22nd instant, at 5.30 p.m. at the Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay when the adoption of the annual report for the year 1925-26, together with the audited statements of accounts will be considered and office-bearers for the year 1926-27 will be elected.

WOMEN'S HEALTH AND EDUCATION SOCIETY, SHIKARPUR.

In the Society's Ishwaribai Charitable Maternity Home organised by Prof. Shewaram Pherwani, there were conducted during October in all 45 deliveries out of which 35 were indoor and 10 outdoor. As funds are needed in this work of saving mothers and babies. Donations will be gratefully accepted by the organiser.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society on Saturday, the 20th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Behman Sohrabji Banaji on "The Marvels of America." The lecture will be illustrated by exhibiting by the lantern pictures of the grandest, drama of the age in America—"The Miracle," Panama Canal—the grandest engineering achievement of the world, the most beautiful gardens of America—(a) the Busch Garden of California, (b) the Golden Gate Park of San Francisco, etc., All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC LECTURE BY ERVAD DHALA.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Ervad Nariman Dastur Maneckji Dhala, M.A., of Karachi will give a Persian reading from Firdushi's Shah-nameh on "Shahzada Siavux" with Gujarati rendering at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Naebe-Dastur Rustomji Ellulji Sanjana, B.A., will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

BIRTHDAY OF GURU NANAK.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Bombay, to celebrate the birthday of Guru Nanak Deoji to-day (Friday) at 5.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside and Prof. Teja Singh, M.A., will speak on the teachings of Guru Nanak. All are cordially invited.

AN INDIAN CLAY-MODELLER.

If there is truth in the saying that "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen" it is true in the case of young V. R. Madhava Rao of Matunga, Bombay, who has attained perfection in the art of clay-modelling on western lines the knowledge of which seems to have come to him almost by intuition. His figures are so individually perfect and so faultless in their speaking similitude to the originals that fancy easily cheats itself into the belief that it is really the living breathing forms and not the counterparts in clay.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONG. COMMITTEE.

The Secretaries of the District Congress Committees at the headquarters of the various divisions in the province are requested to send the recommendations as declared by the rules 27 and 28 of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee's constitutions made in the meeting of the members of the District Congress Committees of the province to the provincial Congress Committee office by the 21st of November, 1926. Such recommendations shall be made at the meeting of the members of the District Congress in the division before the 24th of November. Secretaries should note that thirteen days' notice to the other District Congress Committee in the division is essential.

SESHADRI HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

The Seshadri Hockey Shield Tournament run by the Central Hindu College, Benares Hindu University, will commence from the 6th December, 1926. The entries will close on the 2nd December, 1926.

The tournament is open to all School, College, Army, Police and Railway teams. Entry fee is R10, and this must reach the Hon. Secretary of the Tournament before the 2nd December, 1926, along with the names of 15 players.

Arrangements for the lodging of the outstation teams will be provided on information reaching the Secretary, four days before the commencement of the tournament.

Ties will be drawn on the 3rd December, 1926 at 6 p.m. in the premises of the Secretary on the University grounds when a representative of each of the competing teams can be present.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION.

The second annual rally of the Bombay Boy Scouts (Wolf Cubs) will be held at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla, to-morrow (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. The Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan will preside.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS.

Among the passengers who arrive to-day by the mail boat s.s. "Rajputana" are the Maharaja of Baroda, the Maharaja of Alwar, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, the Yuva Raja of Mysore, Professor J. C. Coyajee, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Pearson, Sir Robert McLean, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Minshall Ford and Mr. J. C. Ghosal.

The members of the International Textile Workers' delegation headed by the Rt Hon. Thomas Shaw are also arriving to-day.

WELCOME TO SHAW DELEGATION

The Bombay Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress has organised a Reception Committee, consisting of the representatives of most of the unions in the city to welcome the Shaw Delegation and to try to facilitate its work in Bombay by organising a programme in the city. To meet the Delegation the Reception Committee has convened a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress (to-day) at 6-30 p.m., in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon and the meeting will be followed by a "Tea Party."

SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE.

INTERESTING CASE IN THANA.

A very interesting suit is to come up for hearing in the Court of 1st class Sub-Judge, Thana, in which the Plaintiffs, Mr. Burjorji Merwanji Buttinwala and his servant Putibai, both residing at Mazgaon, are claiming a small sum of Rs. 5 from the Secretary of State for India in Council. The facts as disclosed in the Plaint are as follows:—

Mr. Burjorji owns a small garden at Bhandup, which he visits constantly along with Plaintiff No. 2. On the 20th of March, 1926, the Plaintiffs travelled from Bhandup with a basket containing empty tiffin dishes and some small quantity of vegetable from the Plaintiff No. 1's garden. They alighted at Byculla, where the Railway Inspector treated the basket as an unbooked vegetable basket weighing 15 seers, recovered 6 as from the Plaintiffs and passed a receipt for the same.

Prior to this incident, the Plaintiff's Pleader, Mr. S. D. Kirtikar, had written a letter to the Chief Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway in which he had sought an explanation as to the liability to parcel charges of small vegetable baskets taken for personal use in view of the comprehensiveness of the rule 110A of the Coaching Tariff No. 218, to which he received a reply to the effect that under rule 100 (b) sugar and vegetables are not liable to payment of freight provided they are within the free luggage allowance and are carried for bonafide personal use.

On the 5th of April, 1926, the Plaintiffs' pleader addressed a letter to the Chief Traffic Manager in which he referred to the above correspondence and asked for a refund of 6 as. recovered by the Inspector at Byculla Station, but no notice was taken of the letter. As the G. I. P. Railway is now owned by the Government a notice was sent before filing the suit to the Collector of Bombay Suburban District, who directed it to the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, who forwarded it to the Chief Traffic Manager who sent a reply on 13-8-26 refusing to grant a refund on the ground that the excess fare was charged correctly and that according to para 100 exception (II) of the Coaching Guide, if the vegetables were meant for home consumption, the basket containing the same should have been tendered for booking at Bhandup.

The Plaintiffs not satisfied with the latter explanation as altogether inconsistent with the former given to the Pleader, field the suit claiming 6 as. plus 4 Rs. 10 as. being notice charges.

SITTING IN A WOMAN'S LAP

AMUSING DEFENCE BY ACCUSED

An amusing defence was made by an accused person named Abdul Latif who together with a woman Bai Yeshwada Hariba and four others was charged by the Railway Police before the bench of Honorary Magistrates, Messrs. Selwyn and Gole, at the Dadar Police Court under Section 120 of the Railways Act (disorderly behaviour in a Railway train). All the accused were passengers in a local train between Elphinstone Road and Dadar when it is alleged by the woman Bai Yeshwada, that one of the accused Abdul Latif wantonly and deliberately sat in her lap. Annoyed at this act of rudeness, the woman created a scene which ended in a free fight in which all the six accused took part. The alarm signal was given and the train came to a halt. Mr. Little the guard ran up to inquire and noticed that the accused Abdul Latif had jumped down from the train and was already on the Railway track. He was arrested and on further inquiries being made, the six accused; three men and three women were charged. Asked for the reason of his rude behaviour, Abdul Latif explained that he was standing up in the train, which gave a sudden jerk and threw him off his balance, landing him in the woman's lap. The Bench disbelieved this frivolous defence and fined all the men accused, Rs. 10 each. The three remaining accused who were women were acquitted.

BURGLARY IN BROAD DAYLIGHT

ACCUSED SENTENCED.

A case of burglary in broad daylight was related to Mr. Junglewalla, 6th Presidency Magistrate when Sub-Inspector Parulekar of the Agripada Police Station told the Court how two housebreakers, Mahomed Arab and his accomplice Ashram broke into a house at Worli at midday and carried away ornaments of the value of Rs. 85/-. After doing their job neatly, they pretended to come out of the house with a non-chalant air but one of the neighbours whose suspicions were aroused, challenged them to stop. The two men took to their heels and soon a hue and cry was raised and a number of people gave chase. The burglar climbed up a hill at some distance, and, dislodging some stones, flung them at their pursuers and might have succeeded in making good their escape. One of the burglars, however, happened to lose his foothold and came tumbling down the hill side and was given a warm reception by the angry crowd. The other burglar got clear away, brandishing a knife to keep the crowd off, but was arrested a few days later. They were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment apiece.

WIFE DONE TO DEATH.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA November 16.

Hashya Ganya Jadhao and his brother (2) Chango, Koli by caste and residing at Nandkar, Taluka Bhiwandi, were committed to the Sessions by the First Class Magistrate, Bhiwandi, for having committed the murder of Thaki, the wife of the accused No. 1. On the 10th November last, they were placed before Mr. K. C. Sen, I. C. S., the Sessions Judge of Thana and a common jury and were charged under sections 302, 302 read with 114, and 201 of the I. P. C.

It appears that Thaki was on terms of criminal intimacy with one Kanya Powar and had eloped with him. Her husband, the accused No. 1, had filed a criminal case against the said Kanya Powar, which was subsequently compromised. Thereafter, Thaki returned to her husband's place on 10th September last and on the same day in the evening she accompanied her husband to the field and did not come back. Next morning, when she returned, it was found out that she had received several injuries on the head and she gave out that she was assaulted by her husband with a knife and left to die in the field. Hashya, who was all the while under the impression that she must have been dead, was surprised to see her again in his house and being still in the clutches of the green-eyed monster rushed upon her with redoubled fury and did her to death. When on the night of the 11th, with the help of his brother Chango, it appears he put the corpse into a gunny bag, took it up on his head went in the direction of the creek, fastened a big stone with a rope to the gunny bag and threw it into the creek.

There were no eye-witnesses, but the circumstantial evidence was so strong that the jury brought an unanimous verdict of "guilty" under Section 302 (Murder) against accused No. 1, and under Sec. 201 against accused No. 2. Accepting the verdict accused No. 1 was sentenced to transportation for life and accused No. 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant to the Public Prosecutor appeared for the Crown while the accused were defended by Mr. K. N. Kotwal.

THANA BAR ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCE MEETING

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA Nov. 18.

Yesterday morning before beginning the regular Court work Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., the Sessions Judge of Thana made the following reference to the death of Sir Lallubhai Shah:—

"The sad news of the sudden death of Sir Lallubhai Shah comes to me as a shock. His death was premature and regrettable. He was an able and an eminent judge. He was appointed a Government Pleader in 1910 and within a short time, that is, in 1913 was elevated to the Bench. Since then, as a judge he discharged his duties conscientiously," Rao Bahadur S. K. Bhagwat associated himself with the regret expressed by his honour. Then, at 2-30 p.m. a meeting of the Bar Association was held in the Pleaders' Room when the following resolution was passed:—

"We, the members of the Thana Bar Association, express our deep regret at the sudden, sad, and untimely death of the Hon. Sir Justice Lallubhai A. Shah, who was an independent and upright judge. The Association sympathises with the members of his family in their sad bereavement." Mr. M. J. Wadia, the President of the meeting was also authorised to convey the sympathies of the Bar Association to Lady Shah.

THE LATE SIR L. A. SHAH

The President of the Belgaum Bar Association wires as under, dated 18th instant:—

The members of the Belgaum Bar express their deep sorrow at the sad, sudden and untimely death of the Hon. Justice Sir Laallubhai Shah, Kt. and convey to the bereaved family their heart-felt condolences.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Barrister-at-Law, Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted leave on full allowances for one month from the 14th June 1927 to the 13th July 1927 and on half allowances from the 14th July 1927 to the commencement of the October Vacation of the Bombay High Court for the year 1927, and is permitted to prefix to the leave the Easter Holidays and the Summer Vacation of that Court for the year 1927 and to affix thereto the October Vacation of that Court.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Cecil Patrick Blackwell, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th November, 1926 in the forenoon.

The appointment of Mr. G. S. Muhammad as Consular Agent for Czechoslovakia at Bombay has been recognized by the Governor-General in Council.

The leave on average pay for one month granted to Mr. Y. V. Vohra, Huzur Deputy Political Agent, Mahi Kantha, is extended by one month.

Mr. Maganlal Ghelabhai Mehta, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. S. G. Kharkar, LL.B., pending further orders.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, LL.B., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., pending further orders.

Mr. N. T. Jungelwala, LL.B., to act as a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, vice Mr. Indrayadan Narayanbhai Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. I. N. Mehta, a Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month and fourteen days with effect from the 10th November 1926 and is permitted to affix the Chistmas holidays to the leave.

Mr. H. Dow, I.C.S., on relief, to be Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Project, vice Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, I.C.S., to act as Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Project, in addition to his own duties, from the date he takes over charge from Mr. C. M. Baker, C.I.E., I.C.S., till relieved by Mr. Dow, I.C.S.

Mr. G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S., passed on the 29th October 1926 an examination in Sindhi according to the Higher Standard.

Mr. A. H. King, Assistant Currency Officer, Currency Office, Bombay, has been placed in charge of that office with effect from the 21st September 1926 until further orders.

Mr. C. R. Turner, a Superintendent of the Currency Office, Bombay, has been appointed to act, until further orders, as an Assistant Currency Officer, in that office with effect from the 21st September 1926.

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. Shaikh Abdul Kadir Sarfraz, Professor of Persian, Elphinstone College is extended upto 22nd September 1926 (inclusive).

Mr. C. L. Mankodi, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, is appointed to the newly created special temporary post of Professor of Inorganic and Physical Chemistry in the same Institute during the absence on study leave of Dr. Mata Prasad.

Mr. J. R. Allan, Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances is granted leave on full average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for two months with effect from the 16th May 1927, or the subsequent date of relief.

Major S. J. Bhathena, L.R.C.P. (Edin.) L.F.P.S., I.M.S., on expiry of leave, to act as Civil Surgeon, Aden, with attached duties.

Major M. J. Holgate, O.B.E. M.B.B.S., (Lond), D.T.M., & H. (Lond.), I.M.S., on relief by a Military Medical Officer, to act as Civil Surgeon, Hyderabad, with attached duties.

Major B. F. Eminson, M.B., I.M.S., on relief by Major M. J. Holgate, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik, pending further orders.

On return from leave, Major B. H. Candy M.B.B.S., (Lond.) M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

Major W. C. Spackman, M.B.B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Lond.), I.M.S., on relief by Major R. H. Candy, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Lunham, M.B., B.Ch. (R.U.I), F.R.C.S.I., D.T.M. (Cant.), I.M.S. to be Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties.

On relief by Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., on his return from leave, Major C. M. Plumptre, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond), I.M.S. to act as Resident Medical Officer, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to order the following appointments vice Mr. H. L. Francis, B.Sc. (Civ. Eng.), A.M.Inst. C.E., Executive Engineer, Begari Canals Division, proceeding on leave or until further orders:—

Mr. Jasvant Singh Malik, B.Sc., (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E., is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Begari Canals Division.

Mr. Ramchand Bijasing Kirpalani, Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Nasrat Canals Division, vice Mr. Malik transferred to the Begari Canals Division.

The leave granted to Mr. F. L. Gordon, Executive Engineer and extended on 15th September has been further extended by the High Commissioner for India by twenty-two days' leave on half average pay.

Mr. Poyamani Nagaswami Natesh Ayyar, L.C.E., Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government, is granted leave on average pay, on medical certificate, for six months combined with leave on half average pay for nine months with effect from the 23rd October 1926 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. A. B. Timms, B.Sc. (Eng.), Glas., C.P.E. (Glas.), Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, proceeding on leave or until further orders:—

(1) On return from leave Mr. W. N. Cartland is appointed Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division.

(2) Pending the arrival of Mr. Cartland, Mr. Khemchand H. Vora, L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division.

Men and Matters.

A curious case illustrating the slip shod methods of the Railway Police has been brought to our notice. Six persons, three men and three women, were charged before the Honorary Magistrates at Dadar for disorderly behaviour in a running train between Elphinstone Road Station and Dadar. The three men were convicted and fined Rs. 10 each and the three women were acquitted.

* * * *

Th trouble arose through one of the accused, a man, wantonly and deliberately sitting in the lap of one of the women. Other women championed the cause of the aggrieved woman. Words led to a bout of fisticuffs in which men and women freely indulged, the train was brought to standstill, and the police took the shortest and easiest cut in dealing with the matter. They charged the whole lot of six before a Magistrate; so the aggrieved woman found herself in the unenviable position of an accused person for the offence of defending her modesty; of course she was acquitted, but the author of the mischief escaped with a small penalty of rupees ten.

* * * *

Now had the police been serious about their job, they would have instituted a regular inquiry as to the origin of the trouble, the statements of the three women would have been recorded, especially the statement of the Guard, who, on running up, found the offending men had left the carriage and were on the railway track, evidently with the intention of making good their escape and a prosecution under the Penal Code for insulting a woman's modesty would have been the sequel. As it is, however, the aggressors and the aggrieved were all bumped together on a petty charge of 'disorderly behaviour, the man coolly explaining that he lost his balance by a sudden jerk of the train and fell into the woman's lap. Had he been charged under the Penal Code, a couple of weeks behind the bars would have afforded him ample leisure to reflect on the need of respecting a woman's modesty. Thanks to the bungling of the police, he must be accounted lucky to pay a fine of Rs. 10 for the luxury of sitting in a woman's lap.

* * * *

Looking to the comic side of the incident, we are reminded of a similar catstrophe to a lady who was travelling in a tram car along the streets of Dublin. A passenger, an Irishman, was hanging on to the strap, in the standing compartment, and, every time, the car gave a jerk, he fell into the lady's lap—perhaps deliberately, may be inadvertently, history does not tell us. At length, after he had slipped into her lap for the sixth time, the lady unable to excuse him any longer, remarked angrily "Hey! who the dickens do you think you are, eh?" "Beg pardon, mum," said the offender "I always thought I was an Irishman, but I find to-day that I am a Laplander."

* * * *

"Did your wife say anything before she died?" asked the sympathetic friend.

"Yes," said the widower, "she talked uninterruptedly for thirty-three years."

TRAGIC RAILWAY COLLISION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Poytland (Tennessee).—Seven persons have been killed and 25 injured following a collison of the Express Train with a motor car at a level crossing near Hendebson Ville. The train was derailed and two were killed and six injured as the result of the actual collision. Two cars containing breakdown gangs soon raced to the scene and they collided as the result of which five were killed and nineteen injured. Six others are not expected to recover.—Reuter.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA.

AKOLA, November 17.

Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer will preside over the annual sessions of the National Liberal Federation of India to be held here commencing on the 27th December.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK.

17th November.

Previous Closing Rate	13.15
To-day's Opening Rate	13.20
Difference	+ .05

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

18th November.

Previous Closing Rate	7.04
To-day's Opening Rate	7.05
Difference	+ .1
To-day's Closing Rate	7.04
Difference	Unchange.

Sawri	64-8-0
Khandi	264

RUSTOMJI NOWROJI BAPASOLA

IMPORTER, EXPORTER AND SUPPLIER OF HIGH GRADE INDIAN MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Merchants, Contractors and Suppliers may apply stating their requirements. Use our HAND SPEAR BRAND SOAP and high-grade LINSEED OIL manufactured in India; equal to any best imported quality. Insist on HAND SPEAR BRAND. Beware of worthless imitations. Above goods can also be had in India.

INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX

Never mind whether you are a Limited Co., Firm, or an individual, if you need advice on any point regarding INCOME TAX OR SUPER TAX consult immediately

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

INCOME TAX EXPERTS,

6 Sukhadvala Building,

RAVELIN STREET,

Hornby Road Fort .. .. BOMBAY

Telephone No. 22560.

TILES & MARBLES OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION

Sajan & Co., 4, Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1926.

TOWARDS A COMMON PROGRAMME.

On the eve of the great Swarajist victory in Madras Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar, the President-elect of the next session of the Congress, made a powerful plea for a united national fight against the bureaucracy under the Congress flag. He rejoiced that communalism had been given a knock-out blow in Madras and would give place to a thoroughly national tradition that is now being built up by the Congress. He urged upon the Independents that "the Congress is broad and tolerant enough to allow differences of opinion" and he "would beg every one of the Independents to join the Congress forthwith." In a fine peroration he said:

"See to it that the Congress flag flies always. See to it that national strength is recruited more and more from all communities so that justice, unity, love, goodwill and trust may be produced. We shall then know a day when unemployment shall have ceased to exist, poverty relieved, trade and industries revived, and when people would be given back their rights and liberties."

The same call to united action can be heard in a recent election speech of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the working President of the Congress, wherein she said, "the only reply they could give to the foreign domination was to form only two parties in the country, viz., the People's Party and the Government Party to free India from the domination of foreign bureaucracy." We need hardly refer the reader again to the many interviews with leaders of all parties, which we have published from time to time, in which almost every leader has expressed both the need for and the possibility of a united front. In the latest of these interviews, Mr. M. K. Acharya, a prominent Swarajist leader who is a sitting member of the Assembly and is returned to it in the present elections in Madras, expressed his conviction that "there was no practical difference in the policy and programme of the Congress and the Responsive Co-operation Party. All the trouble seemed to him to be mainly due to the conflict of personal ambitions; but he was optimistic about unity being achieved after the elections." We have always been equally optimistic, and now that the elections are nearly over, it is the first duty of Congressmen to explore, without any further delay, all possible avenues to united action, so that the best possible settlement may be sealed by the next Congress session which is only a month ahead.

In the search for a settlement it will have to be assumed, what is fairly obvious from the available results of the elections, that in the Assembly and the Councils the Swarajists will, fortunately, muster strong,—much stronger than Lord Birkenhead would relish—but, unfortunately, not so strong as to be able to follow cent. per cent. their programme of total obstruction. We regret this inability as much as the stoutest Swarajist, but at the same time we must recognise a hard fact. We are not among those who are frightened by what is called the destructive aspect of the Swarajist policy, so long as this aspect is coupled with intensive constructive work in the country as a preliminary to direct action. In the present circumstances, however, the best that we can do in the Councils is to maintain an attitude of maximum possible resistance to the bureaucracy's attempts to retain or tighten its grip over the country. We must also carry on ceaseless agitation for the removal of that grip. Mr. Acharya himself admitted "that the question of total obstruction was out of the question and that it had already been modified." Resistance, therefore, will have to be discriminating, as it was, indeed in the past. It should be obvious, too, that to be effective, the resistance should be united, else, communalists may give such a vicious turn to it as to direct it against the people themselves. The sum-total of resistance is, as a mathematician would say, a function of both the measure of resistance and the number of persons adopting it. Once this elementary truth is recognised, it should be easy for the Councillors who have the spirit of resistance in them to decide upon the measure and method of regulated resistance. We shall say more about the details as occasion demands.

There is one important detail, however, the consideration of which we cannot defer any longer. That is about the vexed question of Ministerships. Let us say at once that, so long as the position of the Minister is what it is, we would not advise the Swarajists to revise their policy. Such revision, even if we could imagine it to be sanctioned by the Congress, would be a flagrant breach of faith with the electorate, which, if once permitted, would spread demoralisation among the electors and the elected and would undermine the very basis of representative Government. But the Swarajists' pledge with the electorate permits of acceptance of office if Government offer terms of settlement acceptable to the Congress. Many Responsivists, too, have openly declared that they would accept office only on conditions. Neither party has specified in detail its precise conditions, but it is probable that the Swarajists' conditions are higher than those of the Responsivists. In view, however, of the recent threats of Lord Birkenhead and the new reactionary rules regarding the conduct of the Councils, the Responsivists may be counted upon not to pitch their terms too low. Much confusion can be averted if the two parties agree to common conditions. We would suggest that among other conditions both parties insist upon the appointment of a Round Table Conference or a Royal Commission charged with the definite task of effecting the immediate revision of the constitution. What is to be done if the two parties do not agree upon common conditions or if Government do not accept the conditions? As we have said above, we cannot advise the Swarajists to violate their pledge with the electorate. But the suggestion of the Swarajist leader, Mr. Acharya, seems to be worth serious consideration. He suggests that an Independent ministry may be formed, the Swarajists being free to support or oppose it in accordance with the policy of discriminating opposition. So long as the Ministers are not communalists putting one community against another, or reactionaries, there is no reason why such a ministry, as is suggested by Mr. Acharya, of Independents should not be given a trial, the Congressmen themselves being unfettered. We are not much impressed by Mr. George Joseph's plan for Madras, which practically means that, even as things are, Congressmen themselves should accept office. Mr. Acharya's suggestion seems more workable. We trust the Swaraj Party will give it a serious consideration.

VENDETTA.

In her stirring appeal to the Muslim voters on behalf of Mr. Jinnah, which we published yesterday, Mrs. Naidu remarked how "the decent and legitimate limits of electioneering tactics had surely long since been overstepped" by his political and personal opponents "both in the manner and method of the hostile propaganda carried on against him. The overstepping of decent and legitimate limits has taken place in the storm and stress of the election period, which has just been over in this city, not only in the case of Mr. Jinnah. The new style of political lampooning richly seasoned with venom which the "Indian National Herald" launched against certain leaders does not seem to recognise such boundaries. Mr. Javakar has been the "Herald's" particular *bete noir*. We can understand criticism of a political opponent's policy on public grounds, and nobody ought to mind if the criticism is virile and even aggressive. It is in fact healthy for any political controversy that criticism indulged in by the contestants on both sides should be of this type. But fair criticism is one thing, besmirching a man's character is another.

In its vendetta against Mr. Jayakar the "Herald" was reduced to the necessity of resorting to the ridiculous device of unearthing an old letter of his to a Christian friend, in which, long before Mr. Baptista declared publicly his willingness to contest the Bombay University seat, Mr. Jayakar happened to say that he would leave the University seat safe for Dr. Paranjpye as he was not himself going to stand for it. On the eve of the elections to the Assembly the "Herald" gets hold of this letter and flaunts it before the public as an act of "political treachery". Where the treachery comes in is known only to the "Herald" and to the very special type of mentality to which the "Herald's" daily dose of vilification of a number of eminent Indians is palatable. In its weak defence of its accusation against Mr. Jayakar, after the spirited and straightforward explanation by the latter of the circumstances in which the letter was written, the "Herald" categorically reiterates its charge and the only arguments it can advance are that words of wrath were sent across the telephone wires by Mr. Baptista to Mr. Jayakar when he heard about the letter and that Mr. Baptista had decided in April last to stand for the University seat—he had said so, be it remarked, "to his friends." Another piece of evidence arrayed against Mr. Jayakar, although the "Herald" does not evidently think of it as a trump card, is what Dr. Paranjpye is alleged to have said in a speech at Karachi. When Mr. Jayakar was asked whether it was true that he was supporting Dr. Paranjpye after Mr. Baptista had been declared the candidate of his party for the University seat, he denied the charge summarily and no unbiassed observer of Mr. Jayakar's conduct in the recent campaign for that seat can charge him with favouring or canvassing the candidature of Dr. Paranjpye. There is not a shred of evidence to suggest that Mr. Jayakar took up a partisan attitude and was a "traitor" to his party's nominee.

Nationalist India, we are sure, will condemn, with all the severity which it demands, this campaign of vituperation against an eminent public worker like Mr. Jayakar, which the "Herald" has thought fit to carry on with the hope of ensuring his defeat at the polls. In its antipathy to Mr. Jayakar it did not evidently care if such vilification rendered the success of Mr. Dumasia possible. To the "Herald" the one thing of importance is to keep Mr. Jayakar out of the Assembly, even at the risk of finding in the process Mr. Dumasia retaining his seat. If the "Herald" imagines that the exclusion of Mr. Jayakar from the Assembly is a triumph for the Congress, it is greatly mistaken. Mr. Jayakar's absence from it will be as much a calamity as the failure of any Swarajist leader to enter it. The need of the country to-day is that there should be elected to the new legislatures all the leaders of the various nationalist parties in India, so as to make it easy to establish a coalition of united nationalists who will present an undivided front to the bureaucracy and again stress with vigour the joint nationalist demand. "The Herald" in its bigoted pursuit of personal politics may not realise this, but fortunately the country is not prepared to-day to accept any but the national point of view and what the public of Bombay thinks of the "Herald's" campaign against Mr. Jayakar was demonstrated yesterday at the polling booths where voters vied with one another to give proof of their confidence in Mr. Jayakar.

MR. JINNAH ELECTED.

We congratulate Bombay on the election of Mr. Jinnah to the Assembly. Mr. Jinnah goes to the Assembly as a representative of the Muslims of Bombay. The interests of the Muslim community could be in no safer hands than those of Mr. Jinnah. But Mr. Jinnah is not merely an eminent Muslim leader. He is one of the most prominent Nationalist leaders of the country who have contributed, each in his own way and measure, to the building of modern India. We have no doubt in the Assembly he will be a tower of strength to the national forces which will help to wrest freedom from unwilling hands, besides playing the role which the country expects him to play, the role, namely, of an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity without which all hopes of securing an immediate satisfaction of the National Demand will be like building on sands. Considering the position he occupies in the public life of the country the Muslims of Bombay should have considered themselves honoured by returning Mr. Jinnah unopposed just as Pandits Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya have been returned unopposed. The result of the voting yesterday was never in doubt. Nevertheless, Mr. Huseinbhoy A. Lalji acted with great patriotism and generosity in withdrawing from the contest earlier in the day in deference to public opinion. We are glad Mr. Salehbhoy Barodawala also followed his example. Mr. Huseinbhoy is wanted in the Bombay Legislative Council as much as Mr. Jinnah in the Assembly and both the City and the Muslim community have reason to be proud that they have such stout and fearless champions of the national cause in the two legislatures.

A PROGRAMME FOR INDIAN NATIONALISTS.

(BY DR. TARAKNATH DAS M. A., PH. D.)

One of the greatest political philosophers of the nineteenth century once said: "The worst of all political sins is the hesitation between wishing and not wishing to do a thing." I am inclined to think that the art of evasion practised by Indian (particularly Hindu) politicians shows their weakness. "They show by their actions that they do not know what they want and certainly they have no far-sighted" programme. They are inclined to pursue a policy of adventure or leave things to chance. Indian Nationalists to-day need a far-sighted, simple workable programme.

Guizot, the French Foreign Minister, in 1841, while trying to save France from isolation and attempting to regain French entrance to the Concert of Europe regarding the Near Eastern Question, wrote to Count Sainte Aulaire, the French Ambassador to the Court of St. James, to the following effect:—

"We have been fond of the appearance rather than reality. I am convinced that in order to re-establish and extend our influence in Europe, it is necessary to follow the opposite method. I am determined everywhere and on all occasions to sacrifice "le bruit au fait," the appearance to reality, the first moment to the last..."

The above policy should be the guiding principle in formulating a Programme of Action for the Indian Nationalists.

Honourable Co-operation.

I am for Indian freedom and firmly believe that in time, "through the efforts of far-sighted organised minority, of Indians, possessing world vision." India will be free. This freedom of India will be achieved either through the same process which the United States of America, Italy, Poland, Serbia Finland and other countries had to adopt, that is, through Revolution or through the path now followed by Canada, South Africa, Australia, Ireland, which is a form of Responsive Co-operation. So far as I know, none of the Indian leaders is willing to follow the path of Revolution. There are some who are willing to bluff, but not willing to take the risk of a Revolutionary Programme; some others advocate organization of Secret Societies. Let me emphasise the fact that no country can ever achieve its freedom through its activities of secret societies. To me between the path of Revolution and Responsive Co-operation of the right type there is no middle course for India. I believe that all Indians Nationalists who are not willing to unfurl the banner of Revolution, should adopt the programme of such kind of Co-operation, that is, co-operate with the Government whenever it genuinely responds to the will of the people and oppose all and every measure which is against Indian national interest. It seems to me that all Indian patriots, irrespective of party affiliations, who are not mere worshippers of phrases and have a sense of reality, can present a united front, and build up national strength which will be able to uphold the ideal of Co-operation between them to extract concessions from Government to win Indian Freedom.

India First and No Communalism.

To-day, political opportunists of various colour, are pleading that to buy the support of the Moslems of India, they (Moslems) be endowed with all forms of special privileges such as communal representation and and reservation of large number of public offices, irrespective of their ability to fulfil them. The support of any section of Indian population which is to be secured by granting unreasonable concessions is not worth while to bargain for; because they may withdraw their support, if they can secure better concessions from the British Government. Thus without any reservation and with all the emphasis I can command, I oppose all forms of communalism from the standpoint of practical politics, as well as ideal.

If India is to be free and to have a place among the foremost of free nations, then the people of India, particularly the Indian nationalists, who are to direct the destiny of the nation must have vision and they must adopt the creed of India First. Nationalist India must be governed by the "wisest and the best" of Indians, irrespective of class and creed. Thus all forms of communal, provincial (including the Indian States) and class interests must be subordinated to the supreme ideal of the promotion of the well-being of the Indian people at large. There cannot be any true national unity on the basis of communalism or religious fanaticism, be that of the Hindus, Moslems, Christians or Parsees. There shall be no special privileges for any individual or any community, and a single standard of "efficiency" should be the guiding principles. India and First and No Communalism should be the watch-words for all far-sighted Indian Nationalists.

Racial Equality.

To me the goal of Indian Nationalism is to raise the status of the people of India, politically, economically and socially, so that they will be able to give the fullest expression of their manhood and womanhood without any hindrance or discrimination against them in any part of the world. There can not be any question that all Indians who have any self-respect for themselves and their people should be advocates of racial equality for Indians in the broadest sense of expression; Racial equality for Indians in India, in all parts of the British Empire and all parts of the world. I fully believe that in the programme of racial equality lies the fundamental principle of a sound foreign policy for India of to-day and the future. In this connection it is well to note what Baron Makino, the Japanese delegate to the Paris Peace Conference of 1918, had to say when he advocated racial equality, as a fundamental principles to be incorporated in the Covenant of the League of Nations:

"The equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High

(Continued on page 8).

MIDDLE CLASS UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA.

(BY A. S. VENKATARAMAN.)

I

With an area comprising 18 lakhs of sq miles and a population of 320 millions, 73 per cent. of which is agricultural in character and occupation, India presents an epitome of the world. Her mineral resources are varied her soil rich, and those and other natural facilities are all calculated to bring about the prosperity of the country. The potentialities are rich but the stern reality is otherwise. The bulk of the population is the poorest in the world; the villagers are mostly illiterate in spite of increasing universities, literacy being only 7.5 per cent. as compared with 90 or 99.2 per cent. in Japan and the United States of America. In villages very little improvement in engineering is noticeable, little or no progress has been made in agriculture and the death-rate is appallingly high; the expectation of life is low, the annual income is lower still as compared with other countries. The majority of the people are involved in debt and ruin.

In fact, the key-word to the situation is 'exploitation.' Apart from the exploitation of one race by another, a terrible curse as it has been, a more terrible one is the exploitation "of soil by agriculturists, of villages by towns, of masses by intelligentsia, of one sex by another, of young by old, of class by class and party by party."

Suicidal Policy.

The soil has been and is being rapidly depleted of its resources without any fresh addition to it in any due measure. Though people in large numbers flock to twns from villages, income largely realised from villagers is being spent in towns and cities for the sake of townsmen. Again what ought to be spent largely in the interests and for the improvement of the masses goes mostly to promote the prosperity of the intelligentsia. In the same way there is exploitation of one sex by another, of young by old, of class by class and party by party. The very poverty of India is the problem of unemployment on a vast and continental scale. Between the classes and the masses a wide gulf yawns. A high standard of living, an adoption of alien culture or attempts at it, and a slavish imitation of western manners and customs, calculated to make the English educated man a foreigner at home, easily marked English educated middle class. It is a pitiable spectacle indeed to behold the English educated son return home for holidays and find himself a fish out of water, there, even though it be for a short time. The father, innocent of the English language, fails in his efforts to make the home comfortable for his son.

The Two Worlds.

That is the small chasm which in a larger measure and in a bigger sphere epitomises the want of co-ordination between the activities of the classes and masses and which is symptomatic of the ever widening gulf between them. The son who feels himself estranged in his new home and who shuts himself aloof from the rest of his homely surroundings, is typical of the English educated middle class, while the father may be taken to represent the masses. Many a day the latter has to forego his ordinary conveniences for the benefit of his prodigal son. This symbolises the want of proper understanding between the masses and the classes and therefore the conflicting interests between the two.

Two charges have been levelled against the English educated Indian middle class. (a) "It has not dealt out to the masses the goods, intellectual and moral for which the masses have an aptitude. (b) The goods which it has received from Europe for the masses it has kept for itself."

If we abolish our universities, our life will still remain unaffected'. Our universities are described as "schools of coolydom" and our Secondary education establishment's are school for the inferior mental artisan. This English education supplied a power in the hands of the middle class which while making for worldly success, at the same time has led to the submergence of Indian culture. Indian religions, philosophy, art and science have been neglected. The springs of creative activity have been all dried up.

(To be continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Rocks Ahead.

It will not be all smooth sailing for the British miners as well as the Baldwin Government in the task of establishing district settlements. There is a large element as yet amongst the miners which is unwilling to end the strike in this manner. The South Wales Miners' Federation has rejected the Government proposals by the large majority of 79,000 and Glasgow shows the same courageous attitude as South Wales. When out of 80,000 British miners so many as 57,000 vote against the peace terms, it means practically that district settlements will not be tolerated in Scotland. It is only in the English Midlands that they appear to be in favour with the miners, and there are yet several obstacles to be surmounted by the elements anxious for an early settlement of the strike before peace can really come. The mine-owners' obstinacy in not making the slightest concession is one of the most troublesome of these obstacles.

Small Comfort.

Lord Robert Cecil, the passionate propagandist of Disarmament, is hard put to it to persuade the Governments of the world to accelerate the process of universal disarmament. His own Government is none too anxious to hurry on in this matter and its conduct in postponing the consideration of several suggestions made by other Powers was severely criticised in the Continental Press when the Preparatory Conference on Disarmament was sitting at Geneva. Lord Robert Cecil says in apologetic mood in reply to a question in the Lords regarding the progress of disarmament that "the delay was unfortunate but inevitable." But he assures everybody that a great step forward has been taken. "We are not discussing now whether disarmament can take place, but how." That is the rub, how to do it! Not certainly by adding another engine of destruction to war resources by equipping an Air Force for military purposes.

Wrong Advice.

After having joined the Congress and offered himself as a Congress candidate for a seat in the C. P. legislature Rao Bahadur N. K. Kelkar, the ex-Minister, could not have been expected to remain a member of the Servants of India Society as the "Servants" hold the view that Moderatism is tolerable and permissible to them but not the outspoken Nationalism that the Congress requires. However, Mr. Kelkar has the satisfaction of finding in the Congress a wider field of action and a more bracing atmosphere. He need not discontinue, as the "Indian National Herald" evidently wishes him to do, his work in connection with Baby Weeks, Seva Sadan and Co-operative Societies. Such work has its necessary place in the building up of a nation, though it may not have the glamour of journalistic pugilism. We need Devdhars and Joshis as well as Das's and Dadabhais.

Mr. Sastri's Warning.

It was as well that Mr. Sastri in a speech at Poona warned the Indian public against undue optimism in regard to the solution of the Indian difficulties in South Africa as a result of the Round Table Conference. Much depends upon the firmness of the attitude of the Delegation from India and of its success in making the irreconcilable White elements in South Africa realise that whether they like it or not, the Indian problem was one on which the Government and the people were absolutely united in this country. It should not be forgotten that the White attitude has not changed much and that the legislative restrictions from which the Indian trading community suffers are as vexatious in operation and as humiliating in their object as before. It is true that General Hertzog has made a conciliatory speech on the Indian question. But that was in London, when he was away from that atmosphere of bigoted opposition to a reasonable solution of it which still prevails in South Africa.

A Just Grievance.

Now that a member of Council has taken the trouble to go and visit Mora, the little port practically just across Bombay harbour and satisfy himself that the long standing complaints of the resident of Uran that their trade and easy access to Bombay are hampered because of the want of suitable landing facilities at Mora Bunder, we hope something at last will be done and done immediately to remove this just grievance. The people of this district have petitioned in vain again and again to the Government of Bombay for the provision of a suitable pier or landing jetty but they have been always put off. Mr. Rieu is reported to have promised to do his best for them. The promise, we hope, will not go the way of previous official assurances, and performance of a satisfactory nature will follow it.

The Reason Why.

The contention of the G. I. P. Railway authorities that passenger fares cannot be further reduced on their system as the E. I. R. has recently done in the case of all classes of traffic, because the latter railway can obtain a cheaper supply of coal while the G. I. P. cannot, is unconvincing. At the last meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, the Chairman gave this as the chief cause which militates against the possibility of cheaper fares, but is not the true cause to be found in the costly scale of administrative charges on the G. I. P. rather than in the dearness of the coal supply? If the G. I. P. is forced to submit to the right type of retrenchment, the retrenchment which begins from the top, the operating charges will not be so heavy and the G. I. P.'s demand upon the passenger's purse can be made to be less exorbitant.

MR. JAYAKAR LIKELY TO LEAD.

MR. JAMNADAS'S RETURN ASSURED.

SMALL SUPPORT TO MR. DUMASIA.

The Assembly elections for the City Non-Mahomedan seats began as a triangular contest, all the three candidates especially Mr. M. R. Jayakar having good support from the voters. In the afternoon, however, Mr. Dumasia's position was shaken, while the other two candidates were going strong.

Although it is too early to forecast anything definitely, the general impressions seems to be that Mr. Jayakar will easily come first and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta next.

PROSPECTS OF CANDIDATES.

The Town Hall of Bombay presented picturesque spectacle on Thursday when Mahomedan and non-Mahomadan voters crowded it to select their didates for the Legislative Assembly. The arrangements were very satisfactory and the voters did not suffer the ordeal of tehe process of going in queue as was the case only a few days ago during the elections to the Legislative Council. Soon after 6 a.m. a number of motor cars were seen parading the streets of the City with placards fixed in front bearing the names of the candidates. From Sion to Colaba an' Malabar Hill to Reay Road motor cars full of voters were seen going towards the Town Hall to register their votes.

VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINES.

The voting was done in spite of all the speeds from the platforms and the Press on more or less communal lines or by personal prejudice and prepossessions. Mr. M. R. Jayakar (was the reciptent or hearty support all round despite the campaign of vilification conducted against him by a certain section of the Press The Indian Christian voters showered Mr. N. M. Dumasia with their votes while the Parsis voted for him as influential members of that community were posted as pickets to catch votes for their co-religionist.'

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the other hand was seen supported very heartily by grain dealers, Madrasis and the orthodox Congressmen. He had placed placards on trees and lamp posts at conspicuous places in the streets and had also an army of workers to catch votes for him. Mr. Jayakar however was seen doing very well. and the contest seemed so keen all throughout that it was very difficult to forecast who would be the first fortunate two out of the three.

CANVASSERS COME TO BLOWS.

At Byculla the contest among the candidates was not so keen and the voters were coming in an easy going way at long intervals. The dulness of the election was made up however by the agents and canvassers of the candidates who exchanged hot words about the merit and deferits of tehe candidates. This culminated in an unpleasant scene when two men of rival camps assaulted one another in the compound of the Byculla schools. Some friends however intervened and cooled them down

MR. DUMASIA'S CHANCES AT PAREL.

At Parel the polling was still dull and the agents had to go round and round to catch the voters in the motor cars and if they had already left for their offices they had to go as far as Fort Division to bring them back to Parel polling booth. Mr. Dumasia here was topping the poll as the locality contained a number of Parsis and Christians who went to his both, took the slips containing numbers and then retired to cast their votes.

At Byculla and Parel strong appeals to the voters through leaflets were distributed asking them not to vote for the Congress candidate as owing to the Swarajists' walk-out it stated the Cattle Protection Bill was thrown out. It also stated that the Swarajists had failed in their duty to solve the problem of Kohat in the Assembly. On the other hand, Mr. D. J. Fereira, Solicitor, in leaflet which was equally well distributed intimated that he had received a wire from Mr. Joseph Baptista stating that under all circumstances Christians must vote "according to their promises" and assured Mr. Jayakar that he (Mr. Ferreira) had undone all the mischief at Bandra.

BRISK POLLING AFTER LUNCH.

MR. DUMASIA DESERTED

In the afternoon, after lunch when the doors were again opened there was a tremendous rush of electors at the Town Hall and also a sudden surprise for the public which upset all their calculations and forecasts based on the morning's observations.

SURPRISE ON MR. DUMASIA

Mr. N. M. Dumasia who was leading so to say so far at all the polling stations was hopelessly found lagging behind while most of the Indian Christians and Parsis whose monopoly he claimed so far seemed to desert him and went to Mr. Jamnadas and Mr. Jayakar to vote for them. It was a sudden and unpleasant surprise sprung upon Mr. Dumasia and he appeared to feel grievously for it. This was due to the indefatigable labour and persistent efforts of the volunteers of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha who had mustered strong at the steps of the Town Hall and with tact and persuasion succeeded in catching votes for Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

MR. JAYAKAR LEADING.

Mr. Mehta therefare, will have the satisfaction to see that Hindus, Christians and Parsis were one with him. On the other hand if Mr. Jamnadas was doing well Mr. Jayakar was doing better not only at the Town Hall but also at Byculla and Parel and leading his opponents. He also got not only the Hindu votes but a number of Parsi and Christian votes and all around he looked to be leading, Mr. Jamnadas following and Mr. Dumasia running neck to neck with the latter.

THE FORECAST.

Although it is too hazardous to forecast anything definitely in regard to the success or failure of any candidate, one can safely presume that Mr. Jayakar will come first and Mr. Jamnadas second.

CLOSING SCENES AT TOWN HALL.

From 5 to 6 p.m. the vast space on the steps of the Town Hall was so congested that there was hardly any room to stand and pandemonium reigned supreme for well nigh an hour. The voters came in batches who were heralded with the shouts of "Jayakar," "Jamnadas" and led to the polling booths while a few sprinkling of Parsis were seen coming here and there for Mr. Dumasia.

MESSRS. JAYAKAR AND JINNAH GARLANDED.

When the polling stations were closed at 6 p.m. Mr. Jayakar received tremendous ovations from his electors who wished him success. He was garlanded by Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Lalji Naranji Mr. Manmohandas Ramji and Mr. Jinnah was also similarly garlanded. Mr. Jayakar was then led in procession and drove away from the Town Hall amidst cheers.

The result of the elections will be announced on Wednesday next and not on Saturday.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS IN KARACHI.

ABDULLA HAROON LEADING THE POLL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 18.

To-day is the day fixed for the Assembly elections Mr. Tikamdas Wadhumal (Congress nominee) and Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas (sitting member) are the candidates for the non-Mahomadan seat in the Assembly and Haji Abdulla Haroon, Walimahomed Hussainally Abdulhamid Khan, Mahomed Jaffar and Mr. Mahomed Panah Dakhan are contesteing the Mahomadan Constituency.

The polling has been very slow. Mr. Tikamdas is having very great support in Karachi from all members and from all communities. Haji Abdula Haroon is leading the poll at Karachi.

MR BELVI SCORING WELL

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Nov. 18.

To-days Assembly polling was favourable to Congress the candidate. Mr. Belvi stood well here with a difference of only 50 votse. Out of the 426 voters about 275 exercised their franchise. Dharwar report is still more favourable, Mr. Belvi getting equal with his opponent. Mofussil voting i sexpected. The position is promising in every way.

MR. GINWALA'S THANKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir —Through the medium of your widely circulated paper I wish to convey my heartfelt thanks to all those, known and unknown who worked for my success at the last Council elections I need only assure the votes of the Northern Division, both those who voted for me and those for some reasons of their own did not do so, but whose representative I am now none-the-less, that I shall stand by the Indian National Congress at all times and shall endeavour to do my best to be of service to them in the local Council at all times. My office at 107 Esplanade Road. is welcome to all whenever they should like to see me, in this connection.—Yours, etc.,

F. J. GINWALA.

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

A CRUCIAL TEST.

WILL CIVILISATION ENDURE OR DISAPPEAR ?

IMPORTANCE OF DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the House os Lords to-day Lord Parmoor and Lord Oxford expatiated on the desirability of the early assembling of the International Disarmament Conference.

Lord Cecil replying on behalf of the government agreed that the delay was unfortunate but inevitable. Very great progress, however, had been made last year and we were now discussing not whether disarmament could be effected but how. Lord Cecil entirely concurred with Lord Oxford that chemical and bacteriological weapons and submarines should be eliminated from warfare but in view of the fact that chemicals were easily made and distributed it was doubtful whether regulations would be complied with. A start should be made with peace time armies. The whole experiment must, however, proceed on the basis of good faith. If after the treaty was signed a signatory was discovered to be infringing it some form of control and examination would have to be introduced. He regretted he could not formulate concrete proposals of disarmament on behalf of Britain. He thought the procedure should be that each country should say what she wanted to say on which the disarmament Conference could base its discussion and formulate a scheme. Lord Cecil was sanguine regarding the prospects of success of the conference. He believed that the success or the failure of the Conference would mean the success or the failure of the League of Nations and endurance or disappearance of the civilisation.—Reuter.

OPIUM CONVENTION

RATIFICATION OF PACT.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions Sir A. Chamberlain said that the ratification of the International Opium Convention of 1925 had been deposited with the League of Nations on behalf of the whole of the Empire except Canada and the Irish Free State. As far as Government was aware out of other signatories only Sudan and Portugal had deposited their ratifications. The Convention could not operate till a requisite number of ratifications had been deposited and till then the Hague Convention of 1912 would continue to be enforced.—Reuter.

DEBT FUNDING

AUSTRALIA'S METHODS

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In a speech on the financial policy of Australia last night Mr. Stanley Bruce, the Australian Premier gave striking figures regarding the progress and method of debt redemption in his country. He stated that the total debt of Australia amounted to 978 million pounds all of which was funded. 305 million pounds of the total represented the war debt which was the only great non-productive debt of Australia. The balance of 673 million pounds had been expended in the creation of valuable assets which were to-day fully reproductive. Australia bore every penny of the cost of her war effort and in doing so incurred a debt to Great Britain for munitions and other expenses of about 92 million pounds. This debt Australia funded and made a provision to repay before any other nation had recognised its obligations for assistance by its allies during the war. In 1901 only fourteen per cent. of the Australian public debt was owed to Australians but in 1925 it was fifty-one, thus indicating Australia's growing financial independence.—B. O. W.

BURMESE BARRISTER TO RETURN TO RANGOON

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Miss Hmee, first Burmese woman to be called to the English Bar, intends to return to her home in Rangoon in January to practise and work among the women there. In an interview she said many Burmese girls were well educated but were too timid to take up public work and needed encouragement.—Reuter.

JAVA RISING SCOTCHED.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.

Amsterdam.—A message from Batavia says that here is no calse for anxiety. 49 rebels have surrendered to the local police while the whole of the executive of the Communist Party at Bandoeng has been arrested. 465 arrests have been made at Weltevreden though the ring leaders are apparently still at liberty. The Governor-General of the Dutch Indies has cabled to the Colonial Minister stating that the situation in West Java is satisfactory except at Pandeglang where the population is in a serious revolt. —Reuter.

FLIGTH RECORD.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Norfolk (Virginia).—Major Di Bernardi, Italian winner of Schneider Seaplane Cup has made a new world record of 258 decimal 573 miles an hour over three kilometre course beating Lt. Doolittle's record of last year by nearly thirteen miles.—Reuter.

FIHGT IN THE SEA

STRUGGLE WITH PIRATES.

CHINESE ATTACK ON "SUNNING."

LONDON, Nov. 17.

A serious case of piracy has occurred on the British steamer "Sunning", 2,555 tonnage belonging to the China Navigation Company, Chinese pirates masquenderiug as passengers having attempted to seize the vessel on the voyage from Shanghai to Hong Kong. The ship's officers put up a determined resistance, one being wounded and the pirates after setting fire to the ship left in boats taking with them Europeans including two women as hostages. Reports state that the attack occurred early yesterday morning and the engines and wireless were disabled. A heavy sea was running. A Japanese vessel sighted the helpless and burning vessel and wirelessed for assistance. The British destroyer "Bluebell" raced to the scene and despite extremely rough weather conditions boarded the "Sunning" arrested several pirates still aboard and subdued the fire. Other vessels also approached and leaving them to tow "Sunning" the "Bluebell" began to search for the pirates discovering the boatload. Other British naval vessels and seaplanes joined the search, the latter finding an empty lifeboat. The Norwegian steamer "Ravensjell" picked up a boat containing three officers and one of the European woman. —B. O. W.

LATER.

Hong Kong.—The "Sunning" mentioned presented a most gruesome sight as it was towed to a port under an armed guard gutted by fire and covered with relies of an encounter in which thirteen pirates were killed in a desperate battle on decks before the vessel caught fire. The remainder fled in boats leaving nine on board who were captured by those who boarded the vessel from the "Bluebell". —Reuter.

PIRATES' OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Hong Kong.—Some pirates were actually on board the "Sunning" when an armed party from "Bluebell" boarded her and arrested nine miscreants. The Chief Engineer and not the Chief Officer was wounded. The "Bluebell" subsequently captured ten pirates, but one of them leapt into the sea and was drowned. The Norwegian steamer found a boat containing three officers, two men and one female passenger. The British aeroplanes are co-operating in the search and they have sighted another life-goat which was empty.—Reuter.

GUARD AGAINST CHINESE PIRATES.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Tokyo.—At the request of the Japanese businessmen at Canton, the Navy Office has decided to employ a war ship as a permanent guard against the Chinese pirates.—Reuter.

TAKEN UNAWARS BY PIRATES.

HARD TIME FOR CREW OF "SUNNING".

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Hongkong.—A story reminiscent of the buccaneer days was told by the crew of "Sunning". It appears that forty pirates suddenly swarmed on the rails late on Monday afternoon, overpowered the crew and took possession of the bridge. The first and second mates at midnight managed to free themselves, rushed to the bridge armed with two revolvers and 150 rounds of ammunition, and shot the pirate leaders. The remaining pirates seized the chief engineer and attempted to regain the bridge using him as a shield. The officer's deadly fire killed eleven pirates. The chief engineer was wounded on the chest and leg. The pirates then set on fire the first class cabins hoping to make the bridge too hot for the officers, but the wind carried flames after burning to ashes the dead and dying pirates and attracting the attention of the "Bluebull."—Reuter.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF PIRATES ?

"HONGPING" CASUALIET.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Hong Kong.—A cryptic wireless message, stating that 20 casualties have occurred on board, has been received from the steamer "Hongping" on voyage to Hong Kong from Singapore. It is suspected that she is another victim of pirates.—Reuter.

AIRSHIP'S LAST FLIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The famous airship R 33 which has been in commission for a decade made its last serious flight before the Dominion Premiers at Cardington to-day. It will probably within a few weeks of its journey to Pulham be scraped.—Reuter.

MR. JINNAH ELECTED.

MR. HUSSEINBHOY'S WITHDRAWAL.

A DAY OF HAPPY SURPRISES.

A series of surprises characterised the contest for the City Mahomedan seat. The fight which was triangular in the beginning, turned to be an easy walk-over for Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji generously withdrawing in his favour in the earlier part of the day. In the afternoon Mr. Barodawala also thought it wise to withdraw.

Interviewed by our representative on his withdrawal, Mr. H. A. Lalji said that he bowed to public opinion and friendly persuasion.

WALK OVER FOR MR. JINNAH

Although the enthusiasm shown by the Mohammedan voters this time was surely greater than on the two previous occasions, it was far out-distanced by the heat and fervour that are discernible among the voters of the non-Mohammedan constituency.

Both at the Town Hall and at old Prison-Umarkhadi—Small batches of Mohammedan voters were coming in a slow yet continuous flow to vote for their chosen candidates.

POLLING AT UMARKHADI.

The Polling booth in the Common Jail at Umarkhadi was reserved only for the Mohammedan voters of B, E, F and G Wards. All the three candidates had set up their own private offices and the voluteers were seen moving to and for soliciting the graces of their voters. Mr. Husseinbhoy. A. Lalji's office was just inside the big rampart near the main gate. The offices of Messrs Jinnah and Barodawalla were next to the recording office itself.

The Polling was not at all brisk between

Mr. M. A. Jinnah who was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the Mahomedans of Bombay, Messrs. Husseinbhai Lalji and Barodawala having retired in his favour.

8 and 10 in the morning. The motors were bugling their way through the crowded streets with one or two voters in each.

REAL RUSH LATE IN THE MORNING.

From 10 o'clock onwards the Polling took a brisker turn. Motors seemed to be crowded and volunteers more busy. So far as the actual gains were concerned, Messrs Jinnah and Lalji were having a neck-to-neck fight though the former had a little better of the latter. Mr. Barodawalla was by no means lagging behind. Bori voters were mustering large to record their votes in his favour. The prospects were rather dubious in the the morning.

AT THE TOWN-HALL.

The spacious stone steps in front of the Town-Hall were thronged with the volunteers and sympathisers of both the Mohammedan and non-Mohammedan candidates. The Mohammedan Section seemed to be far less brisk than the Non-Mohammedan. Here as in Old Prison, the Moslim voters were coming in small numbers.

MR. JINNAH—THE HOT FAVOURITE.

Whatever might be said of the other two candidates, it was quite evident from the voters' enthusiasm, that Mr. Jinnah was gaining all round. The other candidates who very nearly followed him, was Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji. The voters for Mr. Barodawalla here did not muster so strong as at Umarkhadi.

The dominant feature of this morning's Polling for the Mohammedan constituency at the Town-Hall, was the keen interest shown by Devi Sarojani Naidu in the election of Mr. Jinnah. Since 9 o'clock in the morning she was seen sitting at the Town Hall conferring with Mr. Jinnah. A look of confidence was clearly visible in Mr. Jinnah's expression.

MR. JINNAH'S POSITION SECURE

A POWERFUL RIVAL RETIRES

The voting from early morning till 11-30 was very brisk. A large number of voters came to support the candidates, Messrs. Jinnah, Husseeinbhoy Lalji and Salehbhoy Barodawalla. It appeared then that the support accorded to them all was almost equal At this juncture, several friends of Mr. Huseinbhoy approached him and requested him to withdraw in favour of Mr. Jinnah, because they considered that if Mr. Huseinbhoy was elected to the Assembly, he would have to retire from the Bombay Council which would be a loss to the city and the Presidency. Mr. Husseinbhoy, it is understood, immediately declared that he had retired in favour of Mr. Jinnah. Now the contest is between Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla.

There was an unexpected development in the Assembly contest from the City Mahomedan constituency. At about 12.30, Mr. Hussenbhoy Laljee withdrew from the contest in favour of Mr. Jinnah and sometime later Mr. Salebhoy, the only other rival was also reported to have withdrawn. So Mr. Jinnah will be returned unopposed to the Assembly.

MR. HUSSENBHOY A. LALJI WITHDRAWS.

A series of surprises characterized yesterday's contest for the Assembly seats The first of it came at about 11-30 in the morning when Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Lalji pressed by some influential members of his community and a few leading journals of the city, withdrew from the contest in favour of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The contest there became bilatiral. Mr. Jinnah having the best chances of the game. The polling became very brisk in the afternoon, Mr. Jinnah scoring success everywhere.

HUSSENBHOY INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative, Mr. Hossenbhoy A. Lalji explained tative, Mr. Hussenbhoy A. Lalji explained the causes that led to his withdrawal from the contest. Appeals had been made to him by the leading journals of the city viz. the "Bombay Chronicle" "Bombay Samachar" and "Sanj Vartaman" that he should honorably withdraw from the contest making the seat safe for Mr. Jinnah, inasmuch as he was triumphantly ereturned to the Bombay Council and his services there were of considerable value. Later in the morning, several influential members of his community prevailed upon him to retire as his work in the Bombay Council was very much appreciated by the Mahomedan community. He was leading up till the moments of his withdrawal and he clearly said that in case he did not withdraw Mr Jinnah's position was not absolutely certain. He concluded by saying that it was owing to the friendly pressure that was brought upon him that he undertook to withdraw, thus making Mr. Jinnah's position secure beyond question.

MR. BARODAWALLA WITHDRAWS.

It was late in the afternoon that Mr. Barodawalla realized that the odds were absolutely against him and gave up the contest altogether. Mr. Jinnah consequently became the triumphant hero of the day The votes were being recorded in his favour till the close of the polling as Mr Barodawala's withdrawal was not official It is no presumption to say that Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be the member in the New Assembly for the Mohammedan constituency of this city.

BRISK POLLING IN CALCUTTA

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR SWARAJISTS

CALCUTTA, November 17.

The polling for the election to the Assembly and the local Council which commenced in some places yesterday in Bengal continued to-day in almost all the non-Mahomedan constituencies. The Swarajist activities were prominent everywhere. In Calcutta there were contests for one Assembly seat and four Council seats. In two other Council seats for Calcutta the Swarajists were returned unopposed. Brisk canvassing which had been going on for some time reached its climax this morning. In the four Calcutta seats contested to-day the success for the Swarajists is almost certain in two. but in the other two their chances are uncertain.

MOFUSSIL REPORTS.

Reports so far received from the mofussil show brisk polling. It appears that about fifty per cent. of the electors exercised their franchise in Calcutta. About twenty per cent of the women voters went to the polling booths, although they were enfranchised for the first time only during the last Council.

In the polling for the Assembly Messrs T. C. Goswami and Nirmal Chunder

(Continued on page 9.)

NORTHERN INDIA'S COLLAPSE

ALL OUT FOR 100 RUNS.

TATE PLAYS HAVOC WITH BALL.

LAHORE, November 18.

The attendance was slightly larger than on previous days, but still, rather poor for such an important match when the M. C. C. began their second three-day fixture this morning. The weather was all that could be desired. The Maharajah of Patiala won the toss and decided to bat, this decision being entirely justified in the circumstances.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala (Captain).
J. J. C. Cocks.
S. E. West.
Feroze Khan.
Vishwa Nath.
Nazir Ali.
Wazir Ali.
Captain H. S. Lewis-Barclay.
Captain E. H. P. Mallenson.
Feroze Din.
Hassan Shah.
Brij Lal is the twelfth man.

M. C. C. TEAM.

A. E. R. Gilligan (Captain).
M. W. Tate.
A. Sandham.
R. E. S. Wyatt.
J. Parsons.
G. Boyes.
Geary.
Dolphin.
P. T. Eckersley.
Astill.
Earle.

Change in the batting order announced yesterday was however, attended with disastrous resuts, and Northern India made a most inauspicious beginning. Geary opening bowling to Vishwa Nath sent down a maiden over. Tate starting from the other end encountered immediate success, his first ball proving fatal to Mallinson. The latter made a suicidal stroke which he could not have executed better, if he deliberately wanted to be caught in slips. The score board was a blank, when Wazir Ali joined Vishwa Wanth The total was 5, when Tate claimed his second wicket, his figures then being 2 for 4. Geary next bowled with a leg trap and short modoff, and this had the desired effect, for Nazirali in trying to avoid these two fieldsmen gave a simple catch to Wyatt in slips and retired for three runs.

A PLUCKY STAND.

In 15 minutes 3 wickets having fallen of For 8 runs, Wazar Ali and Feroze Khan made a very plucky stand in the face of a trickly placed field which was galling to the batsmen. Both Geary and Tate had a leg trap and a silly midoff in addition to a close up point. Bot h were pitching their breaks well up to the crease and plumb on the wickets, and there were four slips to ensure the hesitating batsman. Feroze Khan was the only batsman who refused to be demoralised and again and again drove paste Tate at Eill. He overbid it however, and was beaten and bowled by a straight ball which he tried to cut square. Wazir Ali was keeping up his end well getting on the top of the ball every time, but only punishing the loose ball. After adding 40 runs for the third wicket, he was joined by Feroze Din who was beaten by his own overwhelming anxiety to play the game of safety (53—3—5). Tate had then captured three wickets for 22 runs. Expectant applause greeted West when he joined Wazir Ali at the crease. Some pretty strokes through covers earned west two runs. The bowling was now more easy and runs came at a brisk rate, but West foolishly threw away his wicket and an excellent partnership was broken.

MAHARAJAH'S PARTNERSHIP.

The Maharajah and Wazir Ali then became associated and Astill relieved Geary after he had bowled 17 overs. Tate however continued at his end. The change was ineffective and at lunch the two were still unbeaten with 31 and 13 respectively.

The game was resumed after lunch before a much increased attendance numbering about 3,000. Tate was again irresistible, uprooting the stumps of the not-out pair before the game was more than three overs old. An inswinger bowled the Maharajah, and the redoubtable Wazir Ali who had been batting faultlessly for 2 hours tried to block a Yorker, and was bowled. Except Feroze Khan, no other batsman gave Wazir any useful support (90—8—31) the last two batsmen added ten runs the end coming soon after 3.

The M. C. C. began their innings at 3.20 sending in Tate and Sandhab to face the bowling of Nazir Ali and Barelay. Tate at once got off the mark scoring two twos off Nazir. Sandham however, was much more quiet and had only made one run when Tate had 14. At this stage Tate again sustained his reputation for luck, being palpably missed by Cocks behind the stumps off Lewis Barclay. Tate celebrated his escape by slogging Barclay for two fours straightaway, but the same bowler claimed his wicket soon after catching and bowling him off a hard canon drive (29—1—26). Sandham then had only three to his credit, and that was still his score made in 40 minutes when tea interval was taken.

AFTER TEA.

The game on resumption was dominated by a brilliant patnership betweeu Sauwhaf and Wyatt which was unbroken. When stumps were drawn for the day, a most unenthusing combination, they refused to bridge to any; but they positively lost the ball and the tedium was only relieved by some occasional leg pull by Sandham or a crisp cut by Wyatt. The latter was much the faster scorer. But Sandham making amends for his two previous failures was exceedingly dull. He received hard crack from Nazir Ali who was dumping viciously and winced under another blow on abdomen. Immediately afterwards it was Wyatt, however, who retaliated letting out at Nazir Ali for a brilliant drive all along the ground, but he was lucky to be missed off the next ball, Barclay misjudging the flight of the catch at square leg. Towards the close Wazir Ali was tried for a few overs. (1—9—18). But there was no change in the situation when the last ball of the day was bowled.

NORTHERN INDIA TEAM:—1st innings.

Mallenson, c Astill, b Tate	0
Viswanath, c Parsons, b Tate	1
Wazir Ali, b Tate	31
Nazir Ali, c Wyatt, b Geary	3
Feroze Khan, b Geary	22
Ferozedin, b Tate	5
S. E. West (run out)	2
Patiala, b Tate	17
Hassan Shah, c Earle, b Geary	5
Lewis Barclay, c Parsons, b Geary	2
Cocks (not out)	4
Extras	8
Total	100

Runs at fall of wickets:—1/0, 2/5, 3/8, 4/48, 5/53, 6/66, 7/89, 8/90, 9/93, 10/100.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Geary	21	6	40	4
Tate	21	7	48	5
Astill	3	1	4	0

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Tate c and b Barclay	26
Sandham (not out)	27
Wyatt (not out)	45
Extras	10
Total (for 1 wkt.)	108

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

MOHANLAL & Co.

JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795.
Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training Institute

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.

Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

YESTERDAY'S ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

"Chronicle" Photos.
The Polling Stations yesterday on the occasion of the Assembly elections showed unprecedented activity. The entrance of the Town Hall was overcrowded with voters and the din and bustle continued till the evening.

DUKE OF YORK'S PARTY.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Over eight hundred guests attended the Duke and the Duchess of York's evening party at St. James' Palace in honour of the Overseas Delegates to the Imperial Conference and their ladies. Other guests included the Prince of Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin, Cabinet members, Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught, Diplomatic representatives, Lords Mayor and Lords Provosts of various parts of the Kingdom, representatives of churches, law, His Majesty's Forces, Civil Service, Finance, Commerce, art, literature, medicine, High Commissioners, agents-general and crown agents for colonies.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL SETTLEMENT JEOPARDISED.

LATEST DECISIONS OF DISTRICTS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The prospect of the formal official settlement of the coal stoppage this weeks has been jeopardised by the latest decisions of the districts. Besides Scotland and South Wales, Lancashire Cheshire and Northumberland have rejected Government's terms raising the possibility of rejection by the miners' delegate conference to-morrow. The result of the referendum to the districts shows a majority against acceptance. Meanwhile 357 thousand miners are working or nearly half of those for whom employment can now be found.—Reuter.

GOVT. TERMS REJECTED.

S. WALES MINERS' VOTING

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The South Wales Miners' Federation by a majority of 79,000 have rejected the Government settlement terms. At the Delegate Conference of the National Union of Mine Workers at Glasgow out of a membership of 80,000, 57,000 voted against the peace terms.

Further eight thousand workers resumed work to-day.—Reuter.

AIR JOURNEY TO INDIA.

CONSTRUCTION OF AIRSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Several overseas Premiers and other members of the Dominions delegation to the Imperial Conference are visiting the Royal Airship works at Cardington to-day to inspect air machines, which, it is hoped, will play a most important part in the empire communications in the future. The most important work proceeding at Cardington is on the giant airship R101 which is a vessel of 155 tons. She is destined for service between Britain and India with possible extension to other parts of the Empire lying in the southern hemisphere.

NON-STOP JOURNEYS.

The Air Ministry anticipate that long distance non-stop air journeys of the future will be carried out by airship. It is estimated that the vessel now being built should be able to fly without refuelling in good weather a distance of 4000 miles with normal freight and 100 passengers. Objections have been raised to the airship on the ground of danger of storms to the large fragile structure and danger of fire but great progress has been made in the last two years towards overcoming these difficulties. Experimental work flights by R33 have proved a mass of technical material not hitherto available to the airship designers. Tests on complete experimental section of R101 at Cardington has afforded a valuable check on the designers' calculations. Fabric tests have been carried out both at home and in India as a result of which much additional knowledge accured as to the best material and the best methods of fixing goldbeater skin to fabric. R101 will have a cruising speed of sixty-three miles hourly and will be equipped with five engines housed in an equal number of cars slung from the ship and the use of special fuel will, it is stated, prove remarkably economical in consumption. Accommodation for passengers on R101 is divided into upper and lower decks. On the upper decks there will be a lounge fitted to seat 100 passengers, dining room and the main part of the sleeping accommodation while running along each side of the airship will be two promenades. On the ground floor will be a smoking room, kitchens with lift to dining rooms, crews quarters and remainder of passengers sleeping accommodation. The provision of space for dancing and games and for shower baths is also contemplated. The structure of both R100 and R101 now being built to Government orders will be incomparably stronger in the matter of material than any built in the past and as a result of the development of meteorological department of air Ministry it is believed that it will be possible to avoid storms and make maximum use of prevailing winds.

SECURITY AGAINST FIRE.

As for the danger from fire R 101 is to be equipped not with petrol but with heavy oil engines. After the new airships have carried out their home trials successfully they will each be required to undertake flights to Egypt and India and the dominions Governments will provide necessary mooring masts and refuelling stations. Demonstration flights to dominions will also take place as early as possible.—B. O. W.

ECONOMIC SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

PLEA FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES' CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Board of Trade Journal publishes the texts of the reports of general and economic sub-committees of the Imperial Conference. That dealing with wool statistics recommends the Conference to pass a resolution approving of the collection and publication of reliable and comprehensive international statistics relating to production, stocks and consumption of wool and recommending steps to secure an international agreement on this matter.

The Sub-Committee on statistics of foodstuffs in cold storage recommends the Conference to obtain co-operation of fortign countries in securing compilation and prompt publication of such international statistics. The Sub-Committee points out that the Union of South Africa publish monthly particulars of foodstuffs in cold storage.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDISATION.

The Sub-committee on Empire statistics recommends that the approval should be given to the Board of Trade proposals to expand the future issues of the existing abstract for Dominions and protectorates. With reference to the development of inter-Imperial trade the Sub-Committee suggests that the meeting of Empire statisticians should shortly be held to review the progress made and consider the lines of further advance. The Sub-Committee on industrial standardisation recommends the Conference to adopt a resolution recommending the Empire Governments to promote further development of standardisation and inter-Imperial exchange of information and when common standards are possible and mutually advantageous to co-operate with other parts of the Empire in this connection.

Th Economic Sub-Committee has agreed to report on the Empire films thus practically concluding its remaining business. The Committee work will conclude this week unless a special question arises and therefore it is possible that the Conference will be able to conclude its work by 23rd November. The plenary session will be held to-morrow to deal with the reports that are ready for submission.—Reuter.

MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Imperial Conference has not been doing much to attract publicity but from the viewpoint of mutual understanding it has been very successful, declared Mr. Amery in a speech in London. He thought that the mass of practical work of various committees was also very successful. He believed that the Conference had arrived more fully than any other conference at a frank and clear understanding of their mutual equality and of the fact that their future co-operation assumed the principle of equality and that no question of domination or subordination entered into discussion. Mr. Amery regarded co-operation in future assured by what they were doing to-day.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE IN SOFIA.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Sofia.—In a carriage piled with flowers and proceeding with the greatest difficulty through dense and enthusiastic crowds, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore reached his hotel. To-morrow he will deliver a lecture on "Contemporary Art" and will subsequently leave for Bucharest.—Reuter.

THOSE APPENDICES!

DELAY IN TRANSIT.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT. COMMUNIQUE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, November 17.

The Finance Department, in a communique, explain the delay that has occurred in making available the appendices to the Currency Commission Report. The communique says that copies of the appendices to the Report of the Royal Commission of Indian Currency and Finance together with the minutes of evidence are now available for sale at the Central Publication Branch, 8, Hastings St., Calcutta. Copies of these volumes were also despatched to Messrs. D. B. Taraporewalla, Sons and Co., Bombay on 20th October by goods train, but owing to delay in transit, about which enquiries are being made, these copies have, however, been despatched by post to meet the immediate demands, and a further consignment is being sent to Bombay by passenger train. Delay in the issue of these volumes to the public is partly due to delay in transit mentioned above, and partly to the fact that consignment from England was not received till 6th October, and this consisted of volumes unstitched and uncovered, which required completion at Government Press before issue. Copies of the index volume were despatched from London 17th September, but have not yet been received. They will be made available to the public as soon as possible after receipt.

OFFICIAL AFGHAN MISSION TO MOSCOW.

TO STUDY SOVIET MILITARY SYSTEM

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Moscow.—Muhammad Omar Khan, Chief of staff of the Afghan Army and the new military attache to the Afghan legation here who has arrived with the new Afghan Minister will make up an official Afghan mission headed by the Minister to study the Soviet military system.—Reuter.

A PROGRAMME FOR INDIAN NATIONALISTS.

(Continued from page 6).

Contracting Parties agree to accord as soon as possible, to all aliens, nations or states members of the League, equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction either in law or in fact on account of their race or nationality." He further added "I feel it my duty to declare clearly on this occasion that the Japanese Government and people feel poignant regret at the failure of the Commission to approve of their just demand for laying down a principle aiming at the adjustment of the long-standing grievance, the demand that is based upon a deep-rooted natural conviction. They will continue in their insistence for the adoption of this principle by the League in the future."

The principle of racial equality should be the ideal which should direct the course of Indian statesmen in dealing with such problems as the grievances of Indians in South Africa, Kenya, Australia, Canada and the United States of America. There cannot be any compromise on this issue. Here it is necessary to emphasise that India must adopt a policy of co-operation with Japan, China, Turkey and other nations which will be willing to adopt the programme of Racial Equality for the people of Asia.

A Definite Programme.

Thus to sum up the cardinal points for a programme for the Indian Nationalists, I advocate—(1) Responsive Co-operation leading to ultimate freedom of India (2) For national solidarity, I advocate India First and No Communalism and (3) for a Far-reaching Foreign policy, in dealing with the States which are members of the British Empire and other States "the policy of securing racial equality and "Favoured Nation" treatment should be our guide."

I am quite prepared that many of the Indian politicians will regard the simple programme as impractical or too uncompromising and discard it, and only a minority will be willing to consider it with seriousness and accept it as a part of their programme for the emancipation of India. However I feel that the minority, which will have the courage to adopt such a programme now, will, through their organised efforts, lead the Indian Nationalist Movement to victory.

LATEST CABLE

MEASURES AGAINST COMMUNISTS

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Batavia.—Middle of Java is seriously infested with a number of Communists who have swarmed sugar estate areas for the purpose of inciting disturbances. The Governor has permitted the staffs of 20 estates to be fully armed. Twenty arrests have been made at Soerakarta where the Communist demonstration was dispersed.—Reuter.

ORGANISATION FOR COTTON MARKETS

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Cairo.—The Parliament was opened to-day with full ceremony by King Fuad. In connection with the cotton crisis the Government, he said was considering organisation for cotton spot and futures markets in order to introduce indispensable reforms. Other reforms included exemption of local industries from export duties. King Fuad's tribute to the happy Anglo-Egyptian relations was greeted with loud applause.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

POONA, Nov. 18.

The presidentship of the forthcoming Hyderabad State Subjects' Conference which is to meet in Bombay on the 28th instant was offered and has been accepted by Mr. Y. M. Kale, President of the last C. P. Legislative Council. A.P.

PRINCE'S DINNER TO PREMIERS

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The Prince of Wales will attend the Duke and the Duchess of York's party in honour of the Dominions' representatives to-night. The Prince of Wales is giving a preliminary dinner at the York House which will be attended by the Duke and the Duchess of York and a number of Dominion delegates.—Reuter.

ANGLO-INDIAN RETURNS IN BENGAL

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

For the Anglo-Indian constituency of the Bengal Legislative Council Messrs. McGuire and McGlusky have been elected. They secured 1163 and 915 votes respectively as against 532 and 419 secured by Mr. Barton and Dr. Pushong. Mr. Barton who sat in the last Council is the Secretary of the Indian Telegraph Association.—A.P.

PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN BACK IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Professor S. Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University who recently returned to India after delivering philosophical lectures in England and America arrived in Calcutta by the Madras Mail this morning and was accorded a warm reception by prominent South Indian residents of Calcutta and garlanded amidst cheers by Professor C. V. Raman.—A.P.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION IN MADRASS

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The Marquess of Linlithgow and the other members of the Agricultural Commission including Messrs. Raghavieh and Muthuswami Naidu co-opted members of the Commission who took part in the inquiry at Coimbatore arrived in Madras this morning by a special train from Coimbatore and were received at the station by Major Hobbs Military Secretary to the Governor, Mr. Campbell Chief Secretary, Sir Viraghanaua Pillai, Development Minister and others. The Commission will visit the Agricultural Gardens and Veterinary College this afternoon and will commence the examination of witnesses at the Council Chambers to-morrow.

The Marquess of Linlithgow will be the guest of His Excellency the Governor during his stay in Madras.—A.P.

MADRAS BRANCH FOR CURRENCY LEAGUE

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

At a meeting last evening with Mr. Girdhardoss Narayandoss presiding it was resolved that a provincial branch of the All-India Currency League should be formed in Madras, those present constituting themselves into the branch and becoming members. An Executive Committee was formed with Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, M.L.C., as President, and Mr. Jamal Mahomed, Sir Muthia Chetty and Mr. Girdhardoss as Vice-Presidents, Messrs. C. M. Kothari, T. M. Rangachari and R. S. Iyer were appointed Secretaries. The Committee includes Messrs. A. Rangaswamy, M.L.A., B. K. Shanmugam Chettiar, M.L.A., S. Srinivasa Iyengar, M.L.A., and Vidyasagar Pandya, M.L.A.—A.P.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Imperial Government has accepted Currency Commissions recommendations.—Reuter.

SIR PHEROZESHAH'S ADVICE.

GANDHIJI'S EXPERIENCE OF PUBLIC MEETING.

n the very day after my brother-in-
's death I had to go to Bombay for
public meeting. There had hardly
n time for me to think out my speech.
as feeling exhausted after days and
hts of anxious vigil and my voice had
me husky. However I went to Bom-
trusting entirely to God. I had ne-
dreamt of writing out my speech.
n accordance with Sir Pherozeshah's
ructions I reported myself at his office
p.m. on the eve of the meeting.
s your speech ready, Gandhi?' he
d.
No, Sir,' said I, trembling with fear,
think of speaking "ex tempore.'"
That will not do in Bombay. Report-
here is bad, and if we would benefit by
meeting, you should write out your
ch and it should be printed before
break to-morrow. I hope you can
age this?'
felt rather nervous, but I said I would
d try.
Then, tell me, what time Mr. Munshi
uld come to you for the manuscript?'
Eleven o'clock to-night' said I.
n going to the meeting the next day,
w the wisdom of Sir Pherozeshah's
ice. The meeting was held in the
of the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Institute.
d heard that when Sir Pherozshah
ta addressed meetings the hall was
ays packed—principally by the stu-
ts intent on hearing him—leaving not
inch of room. This was the first
ting of the kind in my experience. I
that my voice could reach no one. I
trembling as I began to read my
ch. Sir Pherozeshaw cheered me up
tinually by asking me to speak
der and still louder. I have feeling
far from encouraging me, it made my
e sink lower and lower.
y old friend Mr. Keshavarao Desh-
de came to my rescue. I handed my
ch to him. His was just the proper
e. But the audience refused to
n. The hall rang with the cries of
chha' 'Wachha'. So Mr. Wachha
d up and read the speech, with won-
ful results. The audience became
fectly quiet and listened to the speech
the end, punctuating it with applause
cries of 'shame' where necessary.
s gladdened my heart.
ir Pherozeshah liked the speech. I
supremely happy.
The meeting won me the active sympa-
of Mr. Deshpande and a Parsi friend
se name I hesitate to mention as he is
igh-placed Government official to-day.
h expressed their resolve to accompany
to South Africa. Mr. C. M. Cursetji
o was then Small Cause Court Judge).
ever, moved this friend from his re-
e, as he had plotted his marriage.
had to choose between marriage and
g to South Africa, and he chose the
mer. But Parsi Rustomji made
ends for the broken resolve, and a
mber of Parsi sisters are now making
ends for the lady who helped in the
breach, by dedicating themselves to Khaddar work. I have therefore gladly forgiven that couple. Mr. Deshpande had no temptations of marriage but he could not come. To-day he is himself doing enough reparation for the broken pledge. On my way back to South Africa I met one of the Tyebjis at Zanzibar. He also promised to come and help me, but he never came. Mr. Abbas Tyebji is atoning for that indecision. Thus all my three attempts to induce barristers to go to South Africa were in vain.

In this connection I remember Mr. Pestonji Padshah. I had been on friendly terms with him ever since my stay in England. I first met him in a vegetarian restaurant in London. I knew of his brother Mr. Burjorji Padshah by his reputation as a crank like myself. Of course I had never met him, but friends said that he was eccentric out of pity for the horses he would not ride in tramcars; he refused to take degrees inspite of a prodigious memory; he had developed an independent spirit and he was a vegetarian though a Parsi. Pestonji had not quite this reputation, but he was famous for his erudition, even in London. The common factor between us however was vegetarianism, and not scholarship in which it was beyond my power to approach him.

I found him out again in Bombay. When I met him he was engaged on his contribution to a Higher Gujarati Dictionary. There was not a friend I had not approached for help in my South African work. Pestonji Padshah, however, not only refused to aid me, but even advised my not returning to South Africa myself.

'It is impossible to help you,' he said. 'But I tell you I do not like even your going to South Africa. Is there lack of work in our own country? Look, now, there is not a little to do for our language. I have to find out scientific words. But this is only one branch of the work. Think of the poverty of the land. Our people in South Africa are no doubt in difficulty, but I do not want a man like you to be sacrificed for that work. Let us win self-government here, and we shall automatically help our countrymen there. I know I cannot prevail upon you, but I will not encourage any one of your type to throw in his lot with you.' I did not like this advice, but it increased my regard for Mr. Pestonji Padshah. I was struck with his love for the country and for the vernacular. The incident brought us closer to each other. I could understand his point of view. But far from giving up my work in South Africa, I became firmer in my resolve. A patriot could not afford to ignore any branch of service to the motherland. And for me the text of the Gita was clear and emphatic:

"Finally, this is better, that one do
His own task as he may, even though
no fail,
Than take tasks not his own, though
they seem good.
To die performing duty is no ill;
But who seeks other roads shall wander still."—"Young India."

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

TO BE CONTINUED BY A NEW COMPANY

Subscription Rates Reduced

The assets of the Indian Newspaper Company, the proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, were sold by Auction on behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and were bought by Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee.

A new company under the name of the "Bombay Chronicle Company" has been formed and registered and has taken over the entire concern from Mr. Tairsee.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will continue to appear under the management and control of this Company which has made arrangements to improve the news service and introduce new features and generally to make the paper a more efficient and attractive organ of public opinion than it has been hitherto.

The new Company commences its career to-day by making substantial reduction in subscription rates.

The present rates are as follows:—

	Daily Edition. Local.	Mofussil.	Sunday Edition.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1 Year ..	25/-	30/-	Yearly	3/8
6 Months ..	12/8	15/-	Mofussil	4/-
3 Months ..	6/4	7/8	Foreign	7/-
1 Month ..	2/2	2/8		
Foreign ..	50 per Year.			

These will be Reduced as follows —

	Local.	Mofussil.	Sunday Edition.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Year ..	20/-	25/-	
6 Months ..	10/-	12/8	
3 Months ..	5/-	6/4	The same.
1 Month ..	1/14	2/4	
Foreign ..	50 per Year.		

The new rates will come into effect from To-day and benefit of them will be given to subscribers who have already made payment in advance.

ASSEMBLY ELLECTION.

(Continued from page 7.)

Chunder, both Congress candidates, are reported to be leading.—A. P.

BENGAL MUSLIM SEATS.

SIR ABDUR RAHIM LEADING.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Polling for the Bengal Council and the Legislative Assembly seats from Muslim constituencies in Calcutta and suburbs took place to-day. In North Calcutta Sir Abdur Rahim was leading. In South Calcutta, the position of Mr. H S. Sukrawardy, Deputy Mayor of the Corporation looks bright. Only about thirty per cent of the voters including a few ladies recorded their votes.

For the one Muslim seat for the Assembly, there was a keen contest between Mr. Abdul Kasem and Dr. Suhrawardy, Ex Deputy President of the Bengal Council.—(F. P. I.)

TEMPERANCE REFORMER RETURNED TO ASSAM COUNCIL.

SHILLONG, Nov. 17.

At the scrutiny to-day Rev. Nichols Roy, temperance reformer, was returned to the Assam Council. Ladies who recorded their votes numbered 300. The following are the results:—Rev. Nichols Roy 465, Mr. Macdonald 192, Mr. Sivanath Dutta 156.—A.P.

PATNA UNIVERSITY SEAT.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE'S FAIR CHANCE

PATNA, Nov. 18.

Ballot papers having been issued, very brisk voting has been going on for the last three days for the Patna University seat in the Legislative Council Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha having withdrawn from the contest on account of his unopposed election from Palamu constituency, the candidates left in the field are Mr. Baldevasahay (Congress) and Mr. Srinarayan Sahay. The contest is pretty keen. But the Congress candidate Mr. Baldeva Sahay seems to have fair chance and it is just possible that the contest may ultimately result in a win for the Congress.—(F. P. I.)

MORE CONGRESS VICTORIES IN C. P.

POSITION OF PARTIES

NAGPUR, Nov. 18.

For Narbada division urban constituency Mr. Keshaorao Khandekar (Congress) has been elected defeating Mr. Sheoprasad Varma (Independent Congress Party). Mr. Khandekar secured 1212 votes and Mr. Varma 734.

For Mandla rural constituency Mr. Umesh Dutt Phatak (Congress) has been elected.

Mr. Narbada division urban constituency Mr. Chandra Gopal Misra (Congress) has been elected defeating Mr. Gokhale (Independent Congress Party.) Mr. Chandra Gopal Misra secured 1409 votes and Mr. Gokhale 1074.

For Dameh rural constituency Mr. Gokalchand Singhai (Independent Congress Party) has been elected defeating Mr. Laxmi Shanker Dhagat (Congress). Mr. Singhai secured 989 votes and Mr. Dhagat 705.

The strength of each party so far stands as follows:—

Swarajists 18, Responsivists 13, Independent Congress Party 5, Independents 5 and non-Brahmins 3.—A. P.

MR. Y. M. KALE ELECTED FROM BULDANA.

BULDANA, November 18.

Mr. Y. M. Kale, ex-President of the Central Provinces Legislative Council has been elected by a majority of 750 votes from the Buldana Rural Constituency; also Mr. Pandurang Dinnath Pundlik from Malkapur-Jalgaon rural constituency, both belonging to the Responsivist Party, defeating the Independent non-Brahmin.—A. P.

CONGRESS SUCCESS IN C. P.

NAGPUR, November 17.

For the Saugor District Rural Constituency Mr. Kedarnath Rohan (Congress) was declared elected to the C. P. Council defeating Mr. K. T. Sharma (Independent Congress Party). Mr. Rohan secured 1,223 votes and Mr. Sharma 1,068.

For the Nagpur Division, Mahomedan constituency Mr. Syed Hasin has been elected defeating four other Mahomedan candidates.—A P

MADRAS ELECTION RESULTS

MADRAS, November 17.

The following are further election results announced to-day to the Local Council:—

Kistna non-Mahomedan Rural; (two seats); The Zemindar of Mirzapur (Justice) 16,324; Mr. Kaleshwara Rao (Congress) 14,320 votes. Three others also competed.

South Arcot non-Mahomedan rural: (three seats) Mr. Sitarama Reddi (Justice) 14,289, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar (Congress) 11,623, Mr. Ramchandra Padayachi (Justice) 7,540. Six others also competed. Only 27,397 out of 73,688 voters recorded their votes in this constituency.

The Ramnad-Tinnevelly Indian Christian constituency has returned Daniel Thomas (Independent) who polled 2 691 votes. His Justice rival polled 2,068 votes.

West Coast Indian Christian constituency has re-elected Mr. J. A. Saldanha the sitting member (Congress) by 1,325 votes against 758 and 570 secured by his two rivals.

The Central Districts Mahomedans constituency has returned Masher Ahmed Sayed (Congress) by 1,561 votes against 877 cast in favour of his Independent rival.

Only eleven seats remain now to be filled.—A P.

MADRAS COUNCIL PRESIDENT DEFEATED.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Mr. M. Ratnaswami who was President of the Madras Legislative Council and who stood for re-election from the Central Christian constituency has been defeated by a majority of 474 votes by Mr. R. N. Arogiaswami Mudaliar, a retired Superintending Engineer. Mr. Arogiaswami Mudaliar polled 2048 votes while Mr. Ratnaswami got 1574 votes. Invalid votes numbered 152.—A. P.

JUSTICITES' LAST REVERSAL.

The defeat of Mr. Ratnaswami, the Council President is the last serious reverse sustained by the Justicites. So far, one Minister, one Deputy President and one Council Secretary have been defeated. Another Secretary had not sought re-election. The loss of the President's seat was announced to-day by the Collector of Madras who is the returning officer for the Central Christian constituency for which Mr. Ratnaswami stood.—F. P. I.

MR T PRAKASAM'S VICTORY

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

A Cocanada telegram says that the Godavari-Kistna non-Mahomedan Constituency has elected Mr. T. Prakasam, Congress candidate, to the Indian Legislative Assembly defeating Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, the sitting member, who stood as an Independent candidate. About 58 per cent of the voters exercised their franchise in this constituency.—A. P.

COALITION MINISTRY IN MADRAS

MADRAS Nov. 18

Results of elections in this province, which are practically complete, disclose that there will be no less than 45 or 46 Congress candidates elected to the Legislative Council out of the 99 seats thrown open to elections 6 of which are held by the European and other special constituencies. The Independent and the Justice parties will be more or less equal in their numerical strength in the new Council. It is therefore clear that neither of these parties can form a ministry independently. It is expected that some Independents may join the Justice Party if a Justice ministry is formed but there are several members among the Independents who may not do so. Speculation is rife regarding the possibility of a coalition between the Independents and Congressmen or in the alternative between Independents and Justicites.

NO NOMINATION YET.

So far no nominations have been made to the Council, but under the Act all nominations will presumably be made before the Legislative Council meets early in December.—A. P.

YET TWO MORE VICTORIES.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES WIN IN C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 18.

Two more results of elections in C. P. are reclare'. In Jubbulpore Division, (Urban) Mr. Keshao Ramchandra Khondekar, and in the Narbada Division (Urban), Mr. Chandra Gopal Mishra, both Congress candidates have defeated the Independent Congress Candidates Messrs. Shivaprasad Varma and Gokhele respectively by about 500 votes each.

ELECTION IN PUNJAB.

SIKH CANDIDATES ON CONGRESS TICKET.

LAHORE. November 17.

The political life just at present is very active throughout the Punjab and people are taking very keen interest in the forthcoming General Elections. Unlike the elections of the first Reformed Council when a majority of the electors abstained from going to the polls there, appears to be a keen rivalry between the different sections of the public and the political bodies and a heavy polling is expected this year, particularly in the urban constituencies. Although the different candidates are not standing on strict political party tickets barring the Congress candidates, there are at least three organisations which are running their own candidates: the Hindu Sabha, the Sikh League and the Khilafat Committee.

Leaving aside the unopposed returns including those of Mr. Chaudhri Shahabuddin, President, Punjab Council and Rajah Narendranath, leader of the Hindu group in the Council ther will be contests in 54 constituencies of the provincial council and for the ten seats of the Assembly about 160 candidates are standing of whom about a dozen have been nominated by the Congress and a similar number by the Hindu Sabha. A similar number has been put up by the Sikh League but all the Sikh candidates have signed the Congress pledge and are going on Congress tickets. The Khilaat Committee have nominated only about half a dozen. Thus out of a total of 160 candidates only about 1/4th are seeking election on the ticket of one party or the other and the remaining three-fourths are practically independent candidates owing allegiance to no party whatsoever. Polling for the general constituencies will take place between the 23rd and 30th November.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT WAI.

SERIOUS INJURY TO LADY PASSENGER

(From our Correspondent.)

SATARA, November 17.

On Tuesday at noon, the Regular Service Company's Dodge car running from Satara to Poona struck against a road tree near Surur in Wai Taluka. The car rushed into the tree causing severe injuries to a lady passenger on the front seat and also to the driver who are lying at the Wai Hospital in critical condition. About a dozen passengers sustained slight injuries and they are also under medical treatment. The Shidore Company's cars returning from Poona rendered good help to the injured passengers. The car in question is almost wrecked.

CURRENCY COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

SECRETARY OF STATE PREPARED TO ACCEPT

DELHI, Nov. 18.

The Government of India in the Finance Department have issued the following communique:—

After considering the report of the Royal Commission on the Indian Currency and Finance the Secretary of State for India-in-Council, in agreement with the Government of India, is prepared to accept as a whole the recommendations of the Commission subject to such further consideration of details as may prove necessary. Necessary legislation to give effect to these recommendations will be introduced in the Indian legislature during the forthcoming Delhi Session.—A. P.

RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

LONDON, Nov. 17.

In the Rugby County Championship Warwickshire beat Northumberlands by eighteen points to three at Birmingham, Leicestershire beat Notts, Lincolnshire and Derbyshire by thirty-one points to eight at Leicester, Hampshire beat Middlesex by six points to five at Teddington and Sussex beat Eastern Counties by twelve points to eight at Hastings.

Under the Rugby Union Rules Bristol beat Devonport Services by 19 points to 16, Cambridge University beat Dublin University by fifteen points to eight and Sandhurst beat Woolwich at Richmond by twelve points to six. During the last named match a spectator Reverend Hubert Fleming, Chaplain of forces attached to the Royal Hospital Chelsea had seizure and died before medical aid arrived. The deceased was wellknown in the Rugby circles.—Reuter.

A VILLAGE TRAGEDY.

ACCUSED CONVICTED OF CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, November 15.

The Sessions Judge of Poona, Mr. A. C. Wild, I. C. S., to-day delivered judgment in a case in which a man named Bandu Malu Raskar, Mali, was charge under Section 302. I. P. C. with the murder of another villager named Gangadhar Tatya Gurav on the 7th September last.

When the case came up Mr. P. Bunter, Public Prosecutor, Poona, explained that the medical evidence went to show that the deceased was suffering from an enlarged spleen. Although other evidence went to show that the man was murdered with a heavy stone and had some of his ribs fractured the cause of the death was ascribed to the enlarged spleen. He therefore suggested that the charge be altered to one of grievous hurt. To this the learned Sessions Judge agreed. On the amended charge being read over to the accused he pleaded guilty to it. Convicting the accused on his own plea the learned Judge sentenced him to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The circumstances of the case briefly are that the deceased Gangadhar used to live in Nirvanji Tal village of Indapur Taluka. The accused and his brother also lived separately. The deceased wanting to purchase some land belonging to a cousin of the accused, but which was in the possession of the accused's brother, advised the cousin's widow to take the ma to a civil court. With the help of Gangadhar Tatya, the deceased, she got a half share of this land from the accused and his brother. Four years later she sold some of this land to the deceased and his brother. The remaining portion he also endeavoured to purchase from the widow, and as a result a quarrel over the affair took place one night in Talathe's house while the parties were making enquiries about the land before completing the actual sale transaction. The accused threatened the deceased and told him not to purchase more than one acre of the widow's land. It was alleged that the deceased was on terms of scandalous intimacy with the widow and was endeavouring to buy her lands and other property. The accused brother-in-law of the widow was annoyed and was waiting for an opportunity to kill the deceased. The sale of the property was discussed on the 3rd September and later on the 7th September after taking his midday meal, the deceased went to tend to his buffaloes. He was seen on the Tal between 2 and 3 p.m. but was missed later and his cattle were brought to the pound and unpounded by the accused after 5 p.m. The wife of the deceased getting anxious told her brother-in-law to make enquiries. Later the deceased's body was found close to the embankment of the accused's field.

A Calcutta message of November 17 states:—To-day His Excellency administered oaths of allegiance to Mr. A. N. Moberly on his appointment as Member of the Bengal Executive Council after which there was a meeting of the Executive Council.—A. P.

K. ACHARYA IN LAHORE

APPEAL TO SUPPORT CONGRESS.

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

M. K. Acharya, the Swarajist of Madwho has been recently re-elected to the islative Assembly by the Chingleput cum th Arcot non-Mahomedan constituency ressed a crowded gathering of the citi of Lahore to-night.

RANK PARTY INGRATITUDE.

Mr. Acharya replied to the statements e recently by Lala Lajpat Rai regard the policy and programme of the Swa Party. He charged Lala Lajpat Rai deserting the Congress at a critical and forming divisions in it, with raisfalse communal begeys and thereby ngthening the bureaucracy, with disng rank party ingratitude by resignfrom the Swaraj Party without the nt of the party especially when he given the opportunity of becoming a ber of the Assembly and was made ty Leader of the party through the gesity and magnanimity of Raizada raj and with a lacking sense of per gratitude to Raizada Hansraj who ted his seat in the Assembly for him whom Lalaji was now opposing in the ndar constituency.

was said Mr. Acharya, their misne and his misfortune that such things ld happen but it was unworthy of a d like Lala Lajpat Rai.

SUPPORT THE CONGRESS.

ople should support the Congress be it was the only capable national orsation determined to fight the bureau and win Swaraj and political, econo and cultural freedom by employing peaceful and constitutional weapons lable, because the disintergration of the Congress at the present critical stage would retard the attainment of Swaraj for decades. (Applause).

Lala Dunichand who presided thanked the lecturer for his address and promised they would act up to his advice.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD MUSLIMS AND NIZAM

SUPPORT TO LAHORE CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

A crowded meeting of the Muslims of Allahabad was held last night in the premises of Madrasa Mohammadia, and after a weighty and forcible speech by Madrasa, the following resolutions were Maulana Mohammad Faruqi Nazim passed unanimously:

This meeting expresses its deep dissatisfaction with the late policy of the Government of India towards H. E. H. The Nizam's Government and has full sympathy with His Highness.

This meeting fully agrees with all the resolutions passed at the Nizam Conference held at Lahore, especially the resolution of sending delegation to H. E. the Viceroy of India.

TWO W[illegible] K[illegible] R. I. FORSELLING CHARAS

For negotiating a sale of 21 grains of charas at Parel, Sauladeo a Hindu was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Khairaz, 2nd Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon. A bogus customer with the usual device of a marked eight anna coin inveigled the accused into negotiating a sale and the accused was promptly arrested. Inspector Pane appeared for the prosecution.

THE WORLD MUSLIM CONGRESS.

INDIAN DELEGATION'S WORK.

The following is the concluding portion of the summary of the report of the Khilafat Delegation to the World Islamic Congress recently held in Mecca. The first part appeared in Thursday's issue.

SECRET METHODS OF COERCION.

That part of the Report which deals with the controversy betweene Mr. Zafar Ali Khan on the one hand and Messrs. Irfan and Queshi on the others is interesting reading. It reveals the secret history of the methods of coercion used by the Sultan of Najd, to get himself chosen King of the Hedjaz and the unscrupulous manner in which Mr. Zafarali Khan wanted to commit the Khilafat Committee to a fait accompli. He had nearly succeeded in this but for vigilance of Mr. Qureshi and the firm stand taken by him.

With the declaration of his Kingship of the Hedjaz, the Sultan dropped the idea of calling the World Muslim Conference on the pretext that there had been no response to his invitation, although as a matter of fact sufficient time was not allowed for a response to come back. But the immediate reaction of the assumption of Kingship made the Sultan and his advisers afraid of the possible results of their ill-conceived action. They tried to explain away their mistake in various ways saying it was the people of the country who forced the Sultan to become King; or it was the members of the Ghut-ghut and Dukhna tribes, the wildest among the Najdi hordes, who threatened him with dire consequences if he did not accede to their wishes. It was also reported that the Sultan's son Feisul, now in Europe, had notified the fathe that if he did not proclaim himself hereditary king, the son and the troops under him would break out into open rebellion. All these were later inventions. The basic fact of the situation that Sultan Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman of the family of Saud is dreaming the dreams of his erstwhile predecessor Husain. He has already pounced upon a portion of Asir and is suspected of harbouring designs to pick up a quarrel with Imam Yahya, of Yemen. To materialize these dreams the Sultan wants money and this commodity would not be forthcoming unless pilgrims went to Mecca in ever increasing numbers. These would not go unless there was safety of life and freedom of faith. The assumption of Kingship coupled with the demolition of mosques and Mausoleums had created a profound impression on the Muslim World. The shrewd Sultan wanted to regain, if only a part of the lost ground. Hence he agreed at the insistence of the third Khilafat delegation to convoke the World Muslim Conference, during the Haj season of 192

IRRESPONSIBLE WAHABI ZEAL.

The invitations for the Conference had been hardly issued when the Sultan once more broke his plighted word and gave another demonstration of irresponsible Wahabi zeal by the wholesale destruction of the graves of the wives, daughters and the son of the Prophet as well as other great personalities of Islam such as the third Caliph Osman, Imam Zainul-Abidin and Imam Jafar Sadiq, etc. Even mosques did not escape his fury. More than half a dozen of these of historic associations, such as the Mosque of Sanaya, on the famous battle-field of Ohed, the Mosque of Fatima and others were levelled to the ground in Medina.

INDIAN DELEGATES' BRAVE FIGHT.

The Report gives details of the clever manner in which the Sultan wanted to pack the Conference with his own nominees and the improper methods in which efforts were made to influence the opinion of the members. In spite of the fact that he forced the Conferenceto accept thirty out of fifty-nine members as his nominees and to elect as President the person nominated by him, the brave fight put up by the Indian delegates, both of the Khilafat Committee and the Jamiatul-Ulma, but not the Ahl-i-Hadis Wahabis of India, the Sultan was compelled to remove from his opening speech the paragraph irelating to the future government of the Hedjaz and withdrawn from the agenda of the Conference the resolution through which he sought to obtain sanction for his assumption of the Kingship of the Hedjaz. The Nejdis, Hedjazis and their Indian allies of the Ahl-i-Hadis sect, obstructed the work of the Conference at every turn. It is to the credit of the good sense and determination of the representatives of the other Muslim countries and the soundedness of the principles they held, that the Conference, first of its kind during the last fourteen centuries of the history of Islam, was able to achieve so much.

Outside of the Hedjaz and Nejd, representatives came from Russia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asir, Yemen, Afghanistan, India, and the Dutch East Indies. As years pass it is expected that other Muslim countries will also co-operate in the work of the social and religious regeneration of Islam through this Conference.

RESOLUTIONS.

The most important achievement was the adoption of the fundamental constitution of the Conference. The Report divides the resolutions brought before the Conference into six parts.

I. Resolutions proposed by the Khilafat delegates and passed by the Conference:—

(1) That the demolished historical monuments be rebuilt immediately; that graves which have escaped destruction be preserved; that the question of the restoration of graves which have been destroyed be left to a committee of Shia and Suni divines whose decision would be final.

Proposed by Mr. Shaukat Ali.
Seconded by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi.

(2) That prayers Kaaba be led by Imams of the four Muslim schools of theology by turns (the Sultan had ordered that all prayers be led by Wahabis only).

Proposed by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi.
Seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ali.

(3) That this conference is of the opinion that in order to check the admission of non-Muslim influence in the Holy Hedjaz places, it is necessary that no concessions be granted to non-Muslims in the Hedjaz; further, while contracting with Muslim companies the following two clauses must always be introduced into the terms of the contract:

(a) In case of difference of opinion among the parties to the contract, the points of difference will be submitted to the courts of Hedjaz, whose decision will be final.

(b) Shareholders of the company will not have the power to sell their shares to non-Muslims.

Proposed by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi.
Seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ali.

(4) That traffic in slaves be stopped forthwith.

Proposed by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi and Maulana Kifayetullah.
Seconded by Mr. Moosa Jarullah (Russia).

(5) That all schools of theology in Islam shall have complete freedom to practice their faith in their own way.

Proposed by Maulana Kifayetullah.
Seconded by Mr. Mohamed Ali.

also three other resolutions of minor importance about railways, the language of the conference, etc.

II. Resolutions forwarded by the Subjects Committee to the Sultan direct:—

(1) That no one shall stop a Muslim from the "Tawaf" and "S'ai" (going round the Kaaba) at any time whatsoever. (The Najdis had prevented pilgrims in the performance of these ceremonies on the occasion when the Sultan, his father, and his heir-apparant came for "Tawaf" and "S'ai.")

Proposed by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi.
Seconded by Mr. Mohd. Irfan.

III. Resolutions placed before the Conference but not adopted:—

(1) That as enjoined in the Koran and directed by the Prophet, this Conference appeals to all Muslims not to shed the blood of other Muslims and to consider the spoliation of the wealth, property or honour of another Muslim as "harma" (forbidden).

Proposed by Mr. Shuaib Qureshi.
Seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ali.

(As there was no mention of this subject in the invitation and as the various official representatives had no instructions in the matter, the Turkish, Afghan, Egyptian and Yemeni delegates withheld their votes and the resolution was defeated by the Majdi majority).

(2) That this Conference requests the Government of the Hedjaz to lay on the table all such official papers, as have a bearing on any part of the territories of the Hedjaz, exchanged by the past or the present government of the Hedjaz with other government.

Proposed by Mr. Mahomed Ali.
Seconded by Mr. Shaukat Ali.

(Najd representatives objected to this as an interference with the internal affairs of the country and therefore "ultra vires.")

IV. Resolutions disallowed by the Subjects Committee:—

(1) That foeeign Governments be asked to appoint Muslims only as their Consuls in the Hedjaz.

Proposed by Mr. Mohamed Ali.
Seconded by Mr. Shaukat Ali.
and supported by Jamiat-ul-Ulema (India)
Palestine Delegation.
Syrian Delegation.

V. Resolutions supported or amended by the delegates of the Khilafat Committee:—

(1) Improvement of sanitary and hygienic conditions in the Hedjaz.

(2) Return of the Hedjaz Railway back into Muslim hands.

3) Better management in connection with sacrifices at Mina.

(4) Construction of railways between Jeddah and Mecca and Mecca and Medina.

(5) Restoration of Akaba and Ma'n to the Hedjaz.

VI. Resolutions opposed by the Khilafat Committee:—

(1) Najd representatives brought a resolution that no arms be carried in the Hedjaz. Knowing full well that it would be enforced against the Hedjazis alone, the Khilafat Committee delegates opposed the resolution which was dropped.

(2) To carry out the suggestions of the Conference in the matter of railways and sanitary reforms, it was proposed:

(a) That every pilgrim be charged 20 piastres on landing,

(b) Camel, mule and motor rates be enhanced and the extra amount collected be utilised for the purpose.

(c) A tax of 10 piastres be levied on each sacrifice in Mina. The Khilafat delegation opposed this and suggested that more well-to-do Hajis be asked to give in charity but Hajis be saved from a multiplicity of taxes. The resolution was dropped.

DEFEATING NAJDIS' INTRIGUES.

It is an undoubted fact that the Khilafat Delegation, owing to its knowledge of constitutional methods and the conduct of such bodies along with the strong and powerful, they were pleading a case to which they had devoted years of careful study and thought, was easy the first and the leading group in Mecca. By dint of exchange of visits and clever lobbying they were able to defeat the intrigues of the Najdis and their Indian allies. It may safely be predicted that the influence of Indian Muslims will grow with time and the day is not distant when India's representatives will see in the Hedjaz a government established in strict accordance with the Book and the Traditions, 'Kitabwa-Surnah" which the Sultan and the Wahabis are never tired of repeating.

The Report gives details of the several interviews the delegation had with the Sultan. These interviews were not devoid of a grim humour. The helplessness of the Sultan against Mr. Mahomed Ali's appeal to give up the traditions of Pharoah and Cosroes and take to the traditions of Abu Bakr and Umar must have been painfully amusing else the Sultan would not have remarked: "I am willing to go out of the Hedjaz if Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali will come here and defend it with their own armies." Or, "The Indians are opposing my assumption of the Kingship of the Hedjaz because under a democratic republican they wish to elect Shaukat Ali as the first President." This mentality clearly indicated the straits which the ill-judged action of the Sultan has reduced him. Diplomacy is perhaps a useful political instrument against a diplomat but it loses all force when faced with disinterested sincerity. Whether Sultan Abdul Aziz Ibn Saud will stick to the kingship of Hedjaz or whether he will bow before the universal condemnation of his action is a matter for the future to decide. There is, however, no doubt whatsoever that the World Muslim Conference is going to play an important role in the future history of Islam.

HAJ DISORDER.

The delegates have not given any definite and clear-cut line of action to the Committee for the future. They have placed facts before it and left it to formulate the policy for itself. They have, in the last part of the report, given vivid descriptions of the hardships of the journeys from one place of pilgrimage to the other, the total absence of any semblance of sanitary or hygienic arrangements. There is no order, no arrangement and no system anywhere. The Government charges heavy fees from the pilgrims through all manner of excesses but gives back nothing in return. This mismanagement is not the creation of Sultan Ibne Saud, but the report clearly indicates that he on his part has done nothing to improve matters. The delegates could not have paid a better compliment to their countrymen than when they say that a corps of Congress or Khilafat volunteers experienced in managing large gatherings could create order out of the chaos prevailing in the Hedjaz during the Haj in no time.

The Report is perhaps the most interesting document the Khilafat Committee has published and Indian Muslims have reason to be grateful to the Committee for its publication.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read both Prof. Joshi's letter and the criticism made on it, which seems to me more an apologia for Sir Purshotamdas than comment on Prof. Joshi's position. I am not concerned with personalities so much as with problems; I am proud, that I am not a "business man"; if humanity is to be saved even in the narrow "economic" sense, its business men need to be idealised, to learn that the statesmanship that wins in the end is not the opportunism that scoffs at theory, not the readiness to compromise on essentials, but the insight and vision that can shift the essential from the non-essential and that does not hesitate to face the spurious charge of inconsistency and weakness if so it can help forward the progressive fulfilment of a national purpose.

But to come to the problem that confronts us:—Sir Purshotamdas has declared that he is in complete agreement with us (theorists) in our demand for an effective gold standard for India. Your contributor assures us with confidence that Sir Purshotamdas "persuaded other members" of the Commission to agree to the acceptance of the gold standard at an early date; only he tells us that Sir Purshotamdas was so impressed with that part of the Report where they enlarge on the insufficiency of the gold reserves of India and the world and the dangers of upsetting the currencies of Europe that he agreed to the Gold Bullion Standard.

Now Sir Purshotamdas knows what Professors Wadia and Joshi are putting forward as a scheme for immediate adoption. This scheme does not involve any extra demand for gold; it does not even call for an immediate withdrawal to India of our gold reserves; it can be simply formulated as below:—

(1) An undertaking not to coin further rupees or add to the note circulation in rupees.

(2) The recognition of a gold coin of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign as the standard of values in India.

(3) A free mint for the conversion into gold coins of such gold bullion as is brought to the mint by the public.

(4) All further additions to the currency to be in gold coins or notes fully backed by gold for the present.

(5) The rupee and rupee notes to remain full legal under as heretofore, thus avoiding the necessity for melting.

Will Sir Purshotamdas tell us—we definitely put this question to him—will he tell us that this scheme is not immediately practicable? If these steps are taken today, within the course of the next few years we may ask Great Britain to transfer our gold holdings from London to this country, as the securities mature and are liquidated, and we may thus build up sufficient reserves in gold to place ourselves on an effective gold standard basis. Your contributor speaks of the readiness of Sir Purshotamdas to put up a fight for the gold standard if he is convinced. We earnestly appeal to him o consider this scheme, and tell us if he still adheres to the Gold Bullion Standard. If he thinks that he can safeguard his acceptance of this new invention from the West by insisting on the immediate transference of the gold reserves to India, he is mistaken; it is more difficult for the Government of India to accept this modification; the scheme we are advocating saves us from that difficulty; it meets all the objections put up by the Commission against Sir Basil Blackett's scheme and at this critical juncture when the welfare of the nation is at stake we appeal with all the vehemence at our command to our friends in the Assembly to realise the gravity of the situation and to beware of the blandishments of the Gold Bullion Standard.—Yours, etc.

P. A. WADIA.

FREE!
CASSELL'S CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY
Containing 512 pages, Cloth Bound. Always useful in any home. Unique for Crossword Puzzles.
Yours for 25 Coupons from 50's tins or 120 Coupons from 10's packets of
PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES
BOOKS by SUCH FAMOUS AUTHORS as:—
Gilbert Frankau — Ethel M. Dell — H. G. Wells — Cosmo Hamilton — E. F. Benson — Elizabeth Bibesco. Post Free. Duty Free. Direct from London.
Yours for 40 Coupons from 50's tins or 200 Coupons from 10's packets of
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
GOLDEN IN COLOUR GOLDEN IN QUALITY
The more you try other Cigarettes, the greater your experience, the more surely will you appreciate the quality of PASSING SHOW.
MADE IN LONDON by CARRERAS LIMITED.
LIST OF BOOKS TO CHOOSE FROM WILL BE FOUND ON COUPONS ENCLOSED IN EVERY PACKET OR TIN.

Dr. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

Has for upwards of 70 years been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases** of the **Throat** and **Chest, Bronchitis, Asthma, Ailments** of **Children, Chronic Coughs** and **Colds,** and **all Wasting Diseases,** because it has the well-earned reputation of being **The Purest, Most Palatable, Most Easily Digested,** and **Most Speedily Efficacious.**

DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL is a Pure Natural Oil obtained only from fish caught in the region of the Lofoden Isles off the coast of Norway, and the greatest care has always been taken to ensure that no process in its preparation can conduce to the destruction either partial or total of the **Vitamines,** the abundance of which in Cod Liver Oil is responsible for the remarkable results achieved with it therapeutically. It is confidently thought that this is the sole reason why Dr. De Jongh's Oil has always been amongst the most highly recommended and the most highly valued preparation of this description.

Representatives in India: *Calcutta*: B. K. PAUL & CO. *Bombay*: LEVETUS LTD. *Madras*: WILSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors:
ANSAR HARFORD & CO. LTD
182 GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C. 1
BEWARE OF FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

WONDERFUL NEW LAXATIVE
CURES CONSTIPATION

Never Gripes or Causes Pain.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM HARMFUL DRUGS.

EVERYBODY seems to be talking about Little Laxaliver Pills, the new vegetable Laxative medicine that is taking the place of harmful drugs and purgative salts. Certainly the Pills deserve attention for they have proved invaluable in cases of Dysentery, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Morning Sickness, Coat Tongue, Foul Breath, Complexion Troubles, Spots, Pimples and host of other ailments due sluggish liver and a constipated condition of the bowels.

Chemists are now selling Little Laxaliver Pills at the very moderate price of 14 annas per box, and when you consider that a box contains sufficient pills to last two or three months you will certainly not delay purchasing a supply. Every member of the family will benefit by taking Little Laxaliver Pills. They never gripe or cause the least pain and their purity is guaranteed for, being machine made and packed, they are never touched by hand until they reach you in the sealed package.

DEWITT'S LITTLE LAXALIVER PILLS
Most Pleasant Laxative Liver Pill

Let Saturday be "Laxaliver Day" and so keep well.
BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co, Jumma Masjid.

Help the kidneys!

What a lot of trouble is caused by disordered kidneys, yet frequently the more easily remedied symptoms are neglected.

This means that poisons are allowed to overrun the system, upsetting the nerves, inflaming the joints and muscles, and starting most serious kidney complications. Be quick to safeguard the kidneys if you experience rheumatic pains, headaches, backache, dizziness and annoying bladder irregularities; or if you feel dispirited, irritable, nervous, and "all worn out."

It is dangerous to continue neglect of such warnings—the one wise course is to strengthen the weakening kidneys without delay. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills can do this; they will make you well and keep you well. Get a bottle, now, and prove this for yourself.

MALARIA

Dengue and other tropical fevers are rapidly controlled by Phenalgin. The pains in the head and muscles promptly disappear, temperature falls, the nerves are calmed and restlessness ceases.

PHENALGIN

REDUCES FEVER

causes neither depression nor indigestion. Its wonderful soothing effect on the nervous system makes it the ideal remedy for Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness and all nerve pains.

PROMPT, CERTAIN, SAFE

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets by all chemists and stores, or direct from Anglo-French Drug Co. (Eastern) Ltd. P.O. Box 460 Bombay and P.O. Box 2139 Calcutta.

E. T. PEARSON & CO. LTD.
Manufacturing Chemists, LONDON & MITCHAM, ENGLAND

POUNDS for PENNIES

A VALUABLE LEGACY for your son.
A RICH DOWRY for your daughter.
EACH FREE LOAN BOND
Shall get for your son or daughter
RUPEES ONE THOUSAND FREE
it costs you nothing
FOUR PICE A DAY
FOR
THREE YEARS.
WANTED CHIEF AGENTS and DISTRICT AGENTS.
For particulars :—
enclose four annas stamps to :—
THE GLOBE HOUSE BUILDING & MACHINERY ERECTION SOCIETY Ltd.,
Head Office : Ferozepur City (Punjab).

ALL AT HALF PRICES ! !
Original Prices. Rs. 14/- Half Prices Rs. 7/-
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.

22 ct. Rolled Gold Wrist Watches. With guarantee stamps of TEN YEARS. Supplied with fine Silk Strap.
SALE PRICE Rs. 7/- ONLY.
Write to :— **ENGLISH EMPORIUM**
P. B. 195, MADRAS.

R. BURMAN'S RAJ-BHOG RICE

IS
Light, White, Fragrant, Luxury for the rich, pleasant diet for the Dyspeptic and Dysentric.
"SANATOGEN"—to the weak.
"ALLEN BERY FOOD"—to the patient.
Try and Taste once.
Obtainable from all the well-known Stationary shops, Druggists, Oilman Stores.
Price per packet 15 annas per lb.
Postage annas 4. (6 packets free postage)
R. BURMAN.
6, Nawab Badruddin St., CALCUTTA.

"PUT INDIA BACK ON PRE-WAR RATIO."

SIR P. THAKURDAS' SPEECH AT ROTARY CLUB.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas addressed the members of the Rotary Club this afternoon. Mr. A. C. Wentworth Lewis, Editor of the "Englishman" and President of the Club presided. There was a large attendance of members and among the distinguished guests were Sir Narcott Warren of the Imperial Bank, Mr. S. V. Rushworth, Mr. T. Sikki of the Yokohama Bank, Mr. J. A. Toassie, Mr. Nanavati of the Central Bank, Mr. D. P. Khaitan and others.

In the course of his address Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas said:—I propose to put before the members of this club, a few aspects of the question in connection with the currency policy of the Government of India which is at present agitating the Indian commercial community atleast very much. I need not dwell at all on the various aspects that I have referred to in my minute of dissent to the report of the Royal Commission on currency. I shall take cognizance only of what had passed since that minute was submitted and since the Legislative Assembly postponed the consideration of the Currency Bill brought forward by the Government last September. There has been, as everybody in Calcutta knows, an enormous fall in the gold prices of various commodities, and generally speaking it might be said that articles of exports which contributed to the balance of trade in favour of India have deprecated substantially in price. No body expects the Government of any country to prevent such fall in gold prices of various articles where that fall is due to world conditions.

The main question is whether at this juncture, when the Government of India have not made up their minds,—atleast the legislature of the country,—has not made up its mind as to the ratio for conversion of gold into the currency of the country and there are two views regarding what may be called the lower ratio and which the first Committee on currency appointed in 1899 recommended as the permanent ratio for the country and which is likely to bring the man who exports the cultivator's produce what he is justly entitled to, is the Government justified in insisting upon and upholding and maintaining a higher ratio which involves reduction of 12 1|2 per cent. to the cultivator in rupees, especially in view of the serious fall in gold prices.

MASSES OF INDIA TO SUFFER.

Let us also reconsider how, apart from the loss to the cultivator, the higher ratio affects other interests. The export trade in India is largely based on what the masses of India require and consume. If 79 per cent. of the population of India is agricultural and if they get lower rupee prices owing to the higher ratio, is it not clear that those interested in agriculture in India prospering are themselves hit indirectly? It is true that this reaction will not make itself perceptible immediately but there is no mistake that if the cultiator is to be forced to receive 12 1|2 per cent. in rupees at this juncture especially, those interested in import trade in India as well as those interested in selling to the masses the manufactures of India would both be equally hit. I have heard many arguments in this connection that these things after all adjust themselves. There is no doubt about that. Time does its work but the question is if until there is a complete adjustment of the higher ratio to the variious conditions necessary for its normal working, there will be many non-adjustments, who suffers? I am convinced that the class which will suffer most is the masses of India who owing to their getting smaller number of rupees for their produce are crippled in their purchasing power of whether indigenuous or imported articles. There is a general apprehension that if India continues to import from outside United Kingdom, Lancashire, as it is put to me, is not likely to benefit by the increased purchasing power of the cultivators of India. Whether the demand is for goods from Lancashire or outside United Kingdom, it does not affect the issue. It is only if the agriculturists and the masses of India have purchasing power that they can possibly more. If that purchasing power is substantially reduced as it is at present being done, not unavoidably, but avoidably even though the agriculturists of India may need the manufacturers of the United Kingdom he will not have the capacity to buy it.

ARTIFICIALITY OF 18d. RATIO.

It has been asked of me as to why I call the 1sh. 6d. ratio as an artificial ratio. I consider the ratio artificial because it has been reached by methods which are artificial and is being maintained in an artificial manner. The artificiality of the system under which the 1sh. 6d. ratio was reached is that though the 2 shilling ratio admitted by the Government of India to be ineffective, the ratio has been retained on the statute that making it impossible for any importer or banker to tender gold at the Currency Office for the currency of the country. I have asked several persons both privately and in public meeting to name to me any country which has kept on its statute an ineffective ratio for the conversion of gold into the currency of the country ever since 1920. If we tendered the sovereign at the Curreney Office here we would not get more than rupees ten for it, but at the rate of exchange a sovereign is worth Rs. 17-15 and to-day Rs. 13 and odd in the bazar. A system of currency like this can only be called unnatural and artificial and can have only one result.

CURRENCY EXPANSION SLOW.

I will not give any ouinion as to why this ratio was reached. India normally required 22 crores expansion of currency per year during the last five pre-war years. There has been till now in the last five years an expansion of 10 crores only. When we have a system under which the Government refuse to expand currency is it wrong to call the method by which 1sh. 6d. ratio was reached artificial? Since April last, instead of allowing the rupee to find its level—but for which the report of the Currency Commission might have been unanimous—Government of India thought it right to interfere with the rupee in its downward course. 8 crores were deflated and 7 million pounds worth of sterling holdings were handed over to the Secretary of State. But that is not all. A few months later, owing to the dullness of trade in last September or October, when the rupee began to show signs of weakness, the Government of India further deflated Rs. 5 crores from the paper currency reserve in order to support the rupee at 1sh. 6d. This is an unnatural ratio maintained by unnatural means which is bound to do great harm to the country, —to the grower, consumer, exporter and importer.

RETURN TO PRE-WAR RATIO.

I have been asked if the question of the ratio is not of secondary importance compared with the need for a gold standard. Even if there is gold standard, there are contracts and debts, liabilities and credits extending over the last half century which has been entered into rupees and it will be necessary even when we get the Indian gold mohur to determine as to how these obligations entered in rupees shall be discharged? The question is whether the rupee shall be one-fifteenth of a sovereign or one-thirteenth and a fraction of the sovereign? Since the war, every civilised country aimed at getting back to pre-war standards and succeeded in doing so except Belgium, Italy and France. The question is why should not India be allowed to return to the pre-war ratio?

Concluding his address, Sir Purshotamdas said: I feel no risk can justifiably be taken regarding the currency system. The best course is to put India back on the pre-war and permanent ratio of this country.

"CANNIBALS OF SOUTH SEAS."

REV. HARE'S LANTERN LECTURE

The adventurous enterprises of the Servants of the Christian Church to civilise the heathen world has occupied no mean place in the history of the spread of Christianity in the world. The stories of devil worship, Savagery and all that is unhuman, the object ignorance, the nude or semi-nude condition of the non-Christian peoples, commonly described as heathens have also formed a thrilling adjunct in the tales of missionary exploration and penetration, as also how the Holy Bible and the Gospel worked perceptible changes in such social orders.

Such was the theme of an interesting story, illustrated by lantern slides, narrated by Rev. R. E Hare at the Hall of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday night. The first slides gave the picture of Heathen ignorance, then the dawn of Christianity followed successively by the Reform movements from Wycliffe, and Luther might up to Puritanism.

The slides were at once suggestive and impressive and the first picture touching the Solomon Islands presented the rough, repulsive aboriginals in their nude or semi-nude state, with all the paraphernalia, of crude tusk ornaments and "Devil Charms," and no wonder was it when the Rev. Hare denominated the theme of his story as "Among the Cannibals of the South Sea." The pictures depicted the original state of the petty Islands of Malaita, Rendora, Ranorga, Choiseul and Bongonville which form the Soloman Islands, as also their present state. He said that neither trader, nor the businessman could civilise those people, but the missionary could and it was only the message of the Lord Jesus and his Gospel that could make those human savages or as he put it the "Cannibals of the South Seas" real men; it was that influence alone that could carry refinement, comfort, idea of social life, education and civilization in all its aspects.

The interesting function took more than an hour before it closed with a vote of thanks.

New York.—According to the "New York Times" Washington correspondent, Sir Hugh Denison, New Australian representative in America, will shortly change his title from Commissioner to Minister. —Reuter.

Eczema, Rashes

Sores & Eruptions
Soon Heal
when the Blood is cleansed
with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared."

Mr. Charles S. Abbott, of 28, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, England, writes :—

"In July last I contracted a very bad attack of Barber's Rash. My face was covered with the sore places and was very painful and swollen. I attended a hospital for some time, undergoing electric treatment, etc., without any appreciable result. Then a member of the family persuaded me to try a bottle of Clarke's Blood Mixture. The first two bottles stopped all the discharge and the swelling vanished. In 3 weeks my face was entirely cleared and no trace of the complaint has ever reappeared."

Profit by Mr. Abbott's Experience and
Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day

Just as good for
Abscesses, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Pile., Swollen Glands, Rheumatism & Gout

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

LALIMLI PURE WOOL TWEEDS

In over 200 smart designs

Donegals Rs. 3/4 to Rs.4/- per yd
Cheviots Rs. 4/8 per yd....
Tropicals Rs. 4/8 per yd....
-- 54" wide --

Guaranteed Pure Wool

PRICED SAMPLES FREE ON REQUEST

The CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS Co.
(BRANCH OF THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD)
Post Box No. 5 CAWNPORE

Lalimli Manufactures can be obtained locally from :—
Messrs Samuel Fitze & Co., Ltd., Mills Depot, Bank Street, Opposite Head Office Imperial Bank, Bombay. The Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Co., Ltd., Times Buildings, Fort and Carnac Road and Princess Street, Bombay. The Deccan Stores Co., Sitaram Buildings, Crawford Market, Bombay. The Hind Co-operative Stores Ltd., 250, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. The Asoka Swadeshi Stores Ltd., The Asoka Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay. Messrs Varmalidas Ranchordas Lavsi, Outside Punch Kooya Gate, Ahemedabad

L. 228

Excellent for babies and growing children

Quaker Oats

Develops bone, body and muscle

STERILITY CURED
WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO
THE TAMIL NADU AYURVEDIC PHARMACY
P.O. Box 278 MADRAS

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue **FREE.**
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE.
BOMBAY AGENTS :—
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

"THE HINDU" ANNUAL, 1926.

As usual the current year's Annual will be issued about the first week of December next. It is planned to be a great improvement over the productions of the previous years. The large number of articles would make the Annual a regular literary digest by their range, variety and the weight of authority behind them.

Among the contributors to this number are:—

Mr. Wickam Steed (the late Editor of "The Times" London) Sir Velantine Chirol, Mr. J. A. Spender (of the Westminster Gazette), Mr. Hamilton Fyfe, Mr. Philip Snowden (Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer), Mr. Bertrand Russel and Mr. Newinson in Britain: Mr. Rene Guenon, Leon Bazalgette, Jean Richard Block and H. H. Diep Van Ky in the continent of Europe: Mr. Savel Zimand and J. H. Holmes in America and Lala Lajpat Rai, The Rt. Hon. V.S.S. Sastri and Dr. C.V. Raman among others in India.

The Annual will include many highly artistic and valuable coloured and monochrome reproductions illustrative of Indian art and the camera in addition to many specially illustrated articles.

The cover page has been specially designed and will be printed in an arresting range of colours.

Last year in spite of our precaution the rush for the Annual was so great that all the copies were sold out the very next day after publication.

To save disappointment, book your orders at once by remitting Rs. 1/8 per copy.

THE MANAGER.
"The Hindu" Office,
100, Mount Road, MADRAS.

READ

Bombay Chronicle

DAILY and SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA—Mr. A. N. Takru
AHMEDABAD—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AKOLA—Mr. P. K Vaidya.
AMRAOTI—Mr. M. S. Perkar.
BARODA—Chimanlal Himatlal Shah.
BAGALKOT—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL—Mr Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR—Mr P S Apte.
BROACH—Mr. H D Gulamaussan.
CAWNPORE—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI—Messrs. R K Bros.
DHARWAR—Student's Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Devaram & Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA—Mr. V A Kildodar.
GADAG—Mr. R K Asundi.
GODHRA—Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya.
HUBLI—Mr. A M Dalvi.
HDYRABAD DN—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
HYDRABAD SIND—S J Co-operative Society.
INDORE CITY—Messrs. B. Warunaand Co.
JALGAON—Mr. Vishnu Ganes Bhave.
JAMNAGAR—Mr. Jothalal P Bhagat
JODHPUR—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUNAGADH—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KARACHI CITY—Mr. Hariram P. Chanda.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr. B. T. Luktuke.
KIRKEE—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society.
NAGPUR—Mr. D. S. Marulkar.
NASIK—Mr. B. K. Mithasagarka.
PRANTIJ—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY—Opp. Vishram Bag, Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. L. V. Sapatnis.
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs. Abdul Kadar Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI—Mr. D. G. Mukadam.
SANGLI—Mr. S. A. Kulkarni.
SATARA—Mr. G. K. Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD—Mr. B. V. Muthanna.
SIMLA—R. K. Bros.
SURAT—Mr. O. A. Kaji.
THANA—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA—Mr. M. B. Deshpande.

ALSO

All The Railway Station Book Stalls

OF

Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.,

AND

Messrs. HIGGIN BOTHAMS, Ltd.

SCISSORS CIGARETTES

They're good—really good—
their popularity is proof positive.

MADE IN ENGLAND

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF INDIA, LTD.

A STEEL RIBBON of ENERGY

The main-spring is the motive power of a watch. It is made of a piece of specially hardened and tempered steel, about 20 inches long, and is matched in degree of strength, width and thickness most suitable for each particular watch.

An inferior main-spring means an inferior watch. The uniform proved superiority of our main-springs ensures that 'West End' watches are safe watches in respect of motive power.

Catalogue FREE

WEST END WATCH Co.

BOMBAY & CALCUTTA

"COMPETITION"

STERLING SILVER Rs. 35

Atmasakti

The Premier Bengali Weekly.

PUBLISHED BY

THE

Forward Publishing Ltd.

19, British Indian Street,

CALCUTTA.

The only paper

which reaches alike the masses and classes of Bengal.

Subscribed and appreciated by every educated man in the province and outside where Bengalees live and work and die.

Annual Subscription Rs. 4 only

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM in BENGALI

Circulation exceeds those of any six other weeklies of Bengal put together.

GROSSMITH'S

Wana-Ranee

Perfume of Ceylon

LOVERS of sweet scents describe Wana-Ranee as a dream of Oriental fragrance.

WANA-RANEE FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delicately perfumed.

WANA-RANEE TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Soap, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.
Beware of worthless imitations.
Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,

J. GROSSMITH & SON, Ltd.,

LONDON.

Representative:

WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Company Limited, by SORAB PALLONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.